NEWPORT MERCURY.

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INTERESTING REPORT.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEB. 2, 1809.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

AGREEABLY to assignment the House took up the report of a Committee on two Resolutions submitted to the House, on the 16th of November last, by Mr. Crowninshield, on the subject of the "British Orders in Council," of Nov. 1807, and "the Decrees of France" of no date.—[*These Resolves were then committed to Messrs. Gore, Crowninshield, Hough, Morton and Ives, with instructions to report at the next session.*]

The following is the Report of the Committee:—

REPORT.

The Committee to whom was referred the two Resolutions that accompany this Report and which were proposed for the consideration of this House, have duly attended to their commission, and ask leave to report, that, in their opinion, it is inexpedient to pass the same, for the following reasons:

BY the Constitution of the United States, the foreign relations thereof, are exclusively vested in the national government—with that government rests the obligation to consider of and act upon the doings of other nations—with it rests, also, a knowledge of the conduct of other nations—their motives and pretensions, and how far the same may have been sanctioned, or encouraged by the government of the United States.

The communications, which have passed between the United States, and the nations referred to in the proposed Resolutions, are in a great degree unknown to the Legislature of Massachusetts; any opinion, therefore, of the House of Representatives, on this subject, would be founded on an imperfect knowledge of what relates thereto, and might from the same cause, be erroneous.

The house could not rely on the partial information, which is allowed to escape from the Executive Cabinet, much less, on that diminished portion, with which the citizens or Legislature of Massachusetts are deemed worthy to be entrusted, from the secret sessions of Congress, for the correctness of any opinion, they might form on so important a matter.—Influenced by the limited information with which the Government of the Union has seen fit to indulge the public [illegible] persons might be induced to adopt the sense of the first Resolution, and conclude, that both nations, therein mentioned, had at the same time, with equal wantonness, and like disregard of our rights and their duties, enacted the offensive Decrees and Orders—that the same measure of opposition, to both nations, was alike required by the dignity and interests of the United States, and would be attended with similar effects—whereas a complete understanding of the conduct of our Government towards these nations, and of our relations to each of them, with the grounds or pretence, for passing their several Decrees and Orders, might lead to a different result, in the minds of men, who endeavour only to arrive at a correct, and impartial judgment.

While the Committee entertain no doubt on the soundness of the above reason, for the opinion they have offered on the inexpediency of adopting the proposed Resolutions, yet, as from the language of the same, it would appear to be the sense of the mover, that the same motives and causes produced, from both foreign nations, the Decrees and Orders complained of, it may be advisable, to state such information, both as to the dates of the several Decrees and Orders, as well as to the alledged grounds of passing the same, as have come to the knowledge of your Committee. It is, also, important, that the House should be possessed of whatever information can be procured, on a business so interesting to them, and which is made a pretence for the deep and universal calamities, which the government of the United States has seen fit to inflict on the citizens—calamities, which press with peculiar and aggravated distress, on the good people of Massachusetts.

It will readily be conceived, that the Decrees and Orders intended by these Resolutions are that of France, promulgated at Berlin, the 21st November, 1806 and the Orders of Great-Britain, passed at London, on the 11th November, 1807.

The French decree declares that the British Islands, their colonies, and dependencies should be considered as in a state of blockade—that all trade in British goods, should be prohibited, and that all vessels, with their cargoes, sailing to or from Great-Britain, or having on board cargoes of British origin, should be subject to seizure and confiscation. On the 31st December, 1806, certain Commissioners, of the British government, having then just concluded a treaty with a Minister of the United States, which treaty was never submitted to the Senate for their amendment, by direction of their government presented a memorial to the American Minister, in which it was distinctly declared, that if the enemy, referring to the Emperor of France and the Decree of Nov. 1806, "should carry his threats into execution, and if neutral nations should, contrary to all expectation, acquiesce in such usurpations, His Majesty might probably be compelled, however reluctantly, to retaliate in his own just defence, and to issue orders to his cruizers, to adopt, towards the neutrals, any hostile system to which those neutrals should have submitted from his enemies." In the month of January, 1807, his Britannic Majesty issued an order for preventing all commerce from port to port of his enemies, comprehending in said order, not only the ports of France, but those of other nations, as, either in alliance with France, or subject to her dominion have, by measures of active offence, or by the exclusion of British ships, taken a part in the present war. In the letter which accompanied the communication of this Order to the Secretary of State of the United States, this order is stated by the British Minister to be authorized, by the acknowledged principles of the law of nations, and to have been induced, by a knowledge on the part of the British Government, that the measures announced by the Decree of the French Government of the 21st November 1806, had already, in some instances, been carried into execution, by the privateers of his enemy.

The American Minister at Paris, in the month of December 1806, requested of the French Minister of Marine, an explanation of the Decree of 21st of November, preceding, and was answered that "an American vessel could not be taken, at sea, for the mere reason that she was going to, or coming from a port of England." The French Minister of Marine, however, advised the American Minister, that it was proper, that he should "communicate with the Minister of Exterior Relations, as to what concerned the correspondence of the citizens of the United States of America with England." Another article declaring all merchandize belonging to England, or coming from its manufactories, or colonies, though belonging to neutrals, liable to seizure, was to be carried into execution. This it seems was to be acquiesced in by the American Government, if to operate only in the ports of France, as conformable to public law, although in direct contravention to the stipulations of an existing treaty between the United States and the Emperor of France.*

Notwithstanding the hopes that were indulged, by the American government, in consequence of the reply of the French Minister, it appears, from a letter of Mr. Madison to Gen. Armstrong, that, as early as May 1807, it was known in the United States, that the French privateers, in the West-Indies had, in virtue of the edict of November, 1806, committed depredations on the American commerce—and in October, 1807, an American ship, called the Horizon, bound from Great-Britain to Lima, having been wrecked within the territorial jurisdiction of France, was finally condemned under the French Decree of November, 1806.

If any doubt ever existed, as to the intention of France, to execute this Decree against the United States, it must have been removed, after the conduct of her cruisers in the Spring of 1807—Her condemnation of the Horizon, in the following October, left not the smallest pretence for questioning, that her violence and injustice would be limited only by her power.

The pretensions of the Emperor of France, that his Decrees were a retaliation on Great-Britain, for similar violations of the laws of nations, previously committed by her, through the commerce of neutral nations, could never be admitted as true in fact, or if true, as just in principle, in regard to the United States.

The principle said to have been assumed by Great-Britain, in 1756, which has been pressed into the service of those who are desirous to find an apology, if not a justification of every outrage, committed by France, although adopted in the early part of the last war, was so modified, as to afford no cause of complaint to the United States during the latter years of that contest, and it is believed, that a similar temper of accommodation has been manifested by the same power towards the United States, in the present war.

While it has been said "that Great-Britain is the only nation that has acted upon or otherwise given a sanction to it," the Edicts of France from 1704 to the present day with but small intervals of deviation, either in principle or practice, declare the reverse.

The Decrees of France in 1704 and 1744 declare all goods, of the growth or fabric of an enemy's country liable to confiscation, unless bound from an enemy's port direct to the port of the neutral owner. An Ordonnance of the Court of France, delivered to the States General of the United Provinces, and published by authority in the Utrecht Gazette, July, 1756, declares, if any Dutch ships carry any goods or merchandise of the growth or manufacture of the enemies of France, they shall be esteemed good prize, but the ships shall be discharged. On the 9th May, A. D. 1793, France authorized the capture of neutral vessels, laden with provisions, belonging to neutrals, but bound to enemies' ports. This decree was prior, by one month, to the order of Great Britain, of similar import. On the 23d of the same month she declared it should not extend to American Vessels which latter Decree she repealed on the 28th of the same month of May, and the first remained in force. On the 1st July she again decreed as on the 23d May. Twenty-seven days afterwards this Decree was repealed, and that of the 9th May remained in force until 4th January, 1795. On the 27th November 1796, the French Commissioners at Cape-Francois, authorized the capture of all American Vessels bound to or from English ports. February 1st, 1797. Commissioners at Cape-Francois ordered the capture of all vessels, bound to any ports, in the West-Indies, delivered up to the English, and all vessels, cleared out generally for the West Indies.

In January, 1798, France declared that the condition of ships in every thing, which concerns their character as neutrals or enemies, shall be determined by their cargoes and every vessel found at sea, laden in whole or in part with merchandise, coming out of England, or its possessions, shall be declared good prize, whoever may be the proprietors of such commodities or merchandise and this Decree is founded expressly on the Ordonnance of 1704.

It is therefore an incontrovertible truth, that France, from the earliest time, and certainly prior to the year 1756, has adopted, in principle, and in practice, broader rules for limiting the commerce of neutrals, and condemning their property, and with fewer and shorter intervals of regard to their rights than has been assumed by her enemy, and of course could, on no ground be justified by the pretence, that the Decree of November 1806 and the subsequent one of Milan, condemning the property of neutrals, because the vessels had been spoken with by British cruisers, were a retaliation for similar violations of public law by her foe.

The second Resolve proposed assumes as a fact, that the measures, adopted by the Congress of the United States, in the last year, which were the acts imposing an Embargo, on the trade of her citizens, were measures of resistance against France and Great-Britain.—An assumption, which would be scarcely decent for this Legislature to adopt, when the President has pledged his word, which ought to be sacred to both these nations, that they were not measures of hostility as appears by the letter of the Secretary of State to the Minister of the United States at the Court of France, under date of February 8, 1808, and by a similar letter to our Minister at the Court of London, under date of Dec. 23, 1807.

And surely the Legislature of Massachusetts would be altogether unmindful of its duties, should they attempt to pledge the people of this Commonwealth to sanction any measures, the Congress might see fit to adopt, after the fatal experience of their measures for the last year—measures which, however intended, have produced only distress and wretchedness at home, disgrace and degradation of our national character abroad.

A short review of the circumstances and condition of the United States, from the adoption of its present Constitution, and the conduct of the different administrations under them, may serve to shew what the interests and honour of the nation did, and do require to be done, on the part of our government.

It is well known, that, when Congress first assembled, under the existing Constitution, the administration was encompassed with the most serious embarrassments, at home and abroad—embarrassments arising out of the waste of capital, the defect of credit, and the want of revenue, at the conclusion of the war—embarrassments proceeding from the reciprocal claims of the United States and Great-Britain, relative to the execution of the treaty of peace—embarrassments concerning the navigation of the Mississippi; and embarrassments, aggravating all such as before existed, which arose out of the French revolution and that were followed by extensive depredations, committed on our commerce by England, by France and by Spain.

With these obstacles to contend with, the peace and neutrality of the nation were impartially asserted and maintained—with England, our ancient controversies were satisfactorily adjusted—the posts on our frontiers were given up—Indian wars extinguished—adequate compensation, for depredations committed upon our trade, obtained, and the national faith redeemed, by provisions for the final settlement of British debts. By Spain, our right to the navigation of the Mississippi was recognized, and indemnity secured for the illegal capture of our vessels.

With France, a new treaty was concluded, annulling her unjust decrees, granting us security, as far as the faith of nations can be so considered, against their future re-establishment, and containing her submission to the act of Congress, which declared the old treaties void, by reason of their violations on her part.

Thus with foreign nations our ancient controversies were adjusted, and those of a recent date, and which had grown out of a fierce and unexampled war, were composed.

At home Agriculture, Manufactures, the Fisheries, Navigation and Commerce were encouraged, and extended—the credit of the nation was revived, its capital enlarged, and its revenue established—the public arsenals were replenished, a naval force created and the American name upheld, and revered throughout the world.

In this condition of unexampled prosperity at home, and of peace and consideration abroad, our present rulers were called to the administration of the public affairs—and what has been the fruit of their labours? Let the following facts answer—

Our Agriculture is discouraged,
The Fisheries abandoned, and
Navigation forbidden—
Our Commerce at home restrained, if not annihilated,
Our Commerce abroad cut off, and
Our navy sold dismantled, or degraded to the service of cutters and gun-boats.
The Revenue extinguished,
The course of Justice interrupted,
The military power exalted above the civil, and by setting up a standard of political faith, unknown to the constitution, the nation is weakened, by internal animosities and division, at the moment, when it is unnecessarily and improvidently exposed to war with Great-Britain, France and Spain.

So great a change, accomplished in so short a time, is unexampled even in the history of weak and unfaithful administrations, and can have proceeded only from the want of true capacity, impartiality and prudence, without which no government can long preserve the prosperity or the confidence of the country.

The dawn of the present administration promised an impartial and patriotic course, and the citizens anticipated a continuance of the public and private enjoyments, which distinguished our land; but these expectations were soon disappointed, by the avowal of a system of political persecution and proscription, which has interrupted the harmony of good neighbourhood, and gone far to destroy the happiness of social intercourse.

The conclusion of the late war in Europe afforded a favourable opportunity to enter into negotiations for the purpose of establishing such maritime provisions, as in the event of future war, would secure the navigation and trade of the United States, against a repetition of the injuries they had so lately suffered. This opportunity was wholly neglected, and the commercial and maritime treaty with Great-Britain, the first naval power in the world, was suffered to expire without a single attempt, that we have ever heard of, to obtain its renewal.

The war in Europe recommenced in 1803, and thereby our commerce was again exposed to interruptions upon the ocean. These served as matter of ineffectual remonstrance, until 1806 when France passed the Decree of Berlin, thereby violating the provisions of her treaty with the United States infringing the law of nations, and prostrating the commercial rights of all neutral States.

This Decree is substantially and almost literally the same, as that passed by the French Directory, in 1798 and which President Adams, in his speech to Congress, in December following, pronounced to be "an unequivocal act of war, which Interest as well as Honor called upon the nation firmly to resist."

Congress accordingly proceeded to pass laws annulling the treaties with France, prohibiting all commercial intercourse with the French dominions, and providing for the equipment of a naval force, for the defence of our just rights.

The country cannot cannot have forgotten the protection afforded to trade by these measures, so honorable to the nation—measures by which our flag was respected in every sea, and the skill and courage of our officers and seamen displayed, in battle, with the ships of France.

It was in consequence of these decisive acts, that an early communication was made to our government, of the desire of France, to return to the relations of peace, and to the authority of public law, and the Convention which was soon after concluded by our government, with the person who now sways the sceptre of France, accomplished those important objects.

Had our rulers, after the promulgation of the Decree of Berlin, followed the example of their predecessors, the English Orders would not have been issued, nor should we now have to deplore the distress that afflicts the country.

* See Page 15 of Madison's Letters to Armstrong

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This Decree is substantially and almost literally the same, as that passed by the French Directory, in 1798, and which President Adams, in his speech to Congress, in December following, pronounced to be "an unequivocal act of war, which Interest as well as Honor called upon the nation firmly to resist."

Congress accordingly proceeded to pass laws annulling the treaties with France, prohibiting all commercial intercourse with the French dominions, and providing for the equipment of a naval force, for the defence of our just rights.

The country cannot cannot have forgotten the protection afforded to trade by these measures, so honorable to the nation—measures by which our flag was respected in every sea, and the skill and courage of our officers and seamen displayed, in battle, with the ships of France.

It was in consequence of these decisive acts, that an early communication was made to our government, of the desire of France, to return to the relations of peace, and to the authority of public law, and the Convention which was soon after concluded by our government, with the person who now sways the sceptre of France, accomplished those important objects.

Had our rulers, after the promulgation of the Decree of Berlin, followed the example of their predecessors, the English Orders would not have been issued, nor should we now have to deplore the distress that afflicts the country.

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* See Page 15 of Madison's Letters to Armstrong.

If, then, theſe evils might have been avoided, by imitating the example of 1793, may they not yet be removed, by retracing the erroneous ſteps which have been taken, and by adopting *now* thoſe meaſures, which *then* proved efficacious?

To this end, let Congreſs repeal the Embargo, annul the Convention with France, forbid all commercial intercourſe with the French dominions arm our public and private ſhips, and unfurl the republican banner againſt the imperial ſtandard.

This done, the Engliſh Orders would ceaſe to operate, we ſhould hear no more of the unparalleled folly of contending, at the ſame time, with all the great powers of Europe—our trade to every region of the globe, except France and her dependencies, would again recover and flouriſh—our agriculture would feel the influence of the emancipation of trade, and hand in hand, with the general proſperity, the revenue of the nation would once more exceed its expenditure.

Therefore *Reſolved*, That it is inexpedient for this Houſe to adopt and paſs the Reſolutions propoſed.

By Order of the Committee,
C. GORE.

Houſe of Repreſentatives, January 28, 1809.

[☞ *The Report was accepted, by a Majority of* 68.]

CONGRESSIONAL JOURNAL.

TENTH CONGRESS—*SECOND SESSION.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, JAN. 30.

THE 50 000 *Army Bill*, and bill for *doubling* the Duties were ſet aſide, to take up the motion to repeal the Embargo Laws and give leave to *Arm our ſhips*.—After ſome diſcuſſion, Mr. Nicholas altered his motion, ſo as to follow up the repeal of the Embargo Laws by granting *Letters of Marque and Reprisal*.

Mr. Randolph moved that the word "*forthwith*" be inſerted in the motion, by which the Embargo would be immediately repealed.—Negatived—71 to 38. It was then moved to inſert the firſt day of June. But no queſtion was taken when the Houſe adjourned.

WEDNESDAY FEB 1.

Paine's Petition.—The Committee of Claims reported that Thomas Paine have leave to withdraw his petition. Report ordered to lie upon the table.

Embargo and War.—The Houſe, in Committee of the whole, reſumed the conſideration of Mr. Nicholas's Reſolution.

Mr. Bacon advocated a repeal of the Embargo at a much earlier day than the firſt of June, and oppoſed the "belligerent hypotheſis" involved in the reſolution.

Mr. Troup ſaid that the reſolution, if adopted in its preſent ſhape, could only operate as an *empty menace* upon foreign nations, as mere *waste paper* upon the next Congreſs, and, in reſpect to our domeſtic enemies, if ſuch we have, as a *diſhonourable conceſſion*. He ſaid that our government had been wiſely adminiſtered, and the mild and amiable virtues had governed its conduct: It was time to lay aſide our peace principles, and put on the habiliments of War. He ſaid it was a fundamental principle of our ſyſtem, that the laws ſhould be executed, even at the expenſe of ALL THE BLOOD OF THE MINORITY who oppoſe them!

Mr. Burwell ſpoke in favor of the firſt of June.

Mr. Van Dyke forcibly urged a ſpeedy repeal, and pointed out, without queſtioning the motives of adminiſtration, ſome things which he conſidered as *material errors* in its foreign policy, and which he deemed entitled to diſpaſſionate conſideration by the Houſe, before it ſhould proceed to plunge the Nation into War.

Mr. Allſton made a few remarks, when the committee roſe.

Mr. Dawſon moved that the queſtion on the motion that the committee have leave to ſit again be *poſtponed indefinitely*, in order that the Houſe might enter upon the ſubject of NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Mr. Durell oppoſed the motion.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEB. 2.

REPEAL OF THE EMBARGO, &c.

The Speaker declared the motion pending (for indefinite poſtponement) when the houſe yeſterday adjourned, to be out of order.

The Houſe then again reſolved itſelf into a committee on Mr. Nicholas's reſolution for repealing the embargo and iſſuing letters of marque and repriſal on the day of The queſtion was pending on filling the blank with the firſt day of June, the 4th of March, or the 15th of February.

After a debate for about three hours, the queſtion on filling the blank with the moſt diſtant day *the firſt day of June* was NEGATIVED, Ayes 40 Noes 73.

And the committee then roſe, on motion of Mr. Randolph, without taking any other queſtion, 58 to 50, and obtained leave to ſit again.—Adjourned.

IN SENATE, Feb. 2.

The bill making appropriations for completing fortifications has paſſed with a ſmall amendment, and the bill for dividing the Indiana Territory without amendment.—Nothing elſe material has been done theſe two days.

The Vice Preſident having retired from the Senate, Mr. Milledge, of Georgia, is elected Preſident *pro tempore*.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON-CITY, FEB. 1, 1809.

THE Secretary of State for foreign affairs of his Royal Highneſs, the Prince Regent of Portugal has officially informed Mr. Hill, the American conſul at St. Salvador, that the veſſels of the United States will be treated in the ports of Brazils as thoſe of the moſt favoured nation, and that it will be lawful for them—

1ſt. To enter all the ports of Brazil, where there are cuſtom houſes, and to import all ſorts of goods, from whatever part of the world they may come, paying the accuſtomed duties paid by other nations.

2d. That American veſſels are to pay the ſame anchorage that other veſſels pay; and when there ſhall be a new regulation they will be put upon the footing of other foreign veſſels.

3d. That goods imported in American veſſels, as well as thoſe of every other foreign veſſel, pay one third more of duty, and this is the only favor granted to the Portuguſe mercantile marine, to raiſe it from the low ſtate in which it is.

4th. That every citizen of the United States, conforming himſelf to the laws of police, and making the neceſſary declarations on his entrance into the ports of Brazils, and taking afterwards the proper paſſports, may remain in, and transfer his reſidence to any part of Brazil, without being diſturbed or ſuffering moleſtation of any ſort, and that it will likewiſe be lawful for them in their own names or in that of any mercantile houſe of which they may be the agents to tranſact and to treat of every kind of buſineſs, and to make ſales and purchaſes of every kind of goods on which they are to pay the lawful duties excepting diamonds, gold duſt, and wood of Brazil, which are articles belonging excluſively to the crown and royal revenue; the traffic in which is forbidden even to the ſubjects of his Royal Highneſs.

5th. The citizens of the United States may export all and every kind of production or manufacture of Brazil—the duty being ſo very ſmall on ſome articles that it might almoſt be ſaid they were exported without paying duties.

6th. Every American veſſel which enters the ports of Brazil ought to declare ſhe brings goods deſtined to be ſold in the country, or if ſhe wiſhes to carry them to other ports ſhe is to aſk a clearance (Franquia) and in that caſe is only obliged to pay the duties on thoſe articles really imported for the conſumption of the country.

7th. There is no law here which prohibits the owners of American veſſels from ſelling their veſſels or diſpoſing of them as they may think proper; and at preſent they are not obliged to pay any things, but perhaps a duty may hereafter be laid.

8th. No law prohibits the citizens of the United States from diſpoſing freely of their property, either by donation, by will, or by ſucceſſion—the *Droit d'aubaine* does not exiſt here, nor in matters of this kind are they treated differently from the ſubjects of his royal highneſs.

9th. The citizens of the United States, as well as thoſe of every other State, will not be moleſted or diſturbed in Brazil, or in the other dominions or territories of his royal highneſs, for their religious principles, which they may profeſs, particularly in their houſes and in thoſe of their miniſters and conſuls—nothing more being required from them on this point, than the greateſt reſpect in public, for the general eſtabliſhed religion of the country, and that they ſhould avoid finding fault with it, or endeavouring to make proſelytes for any new ſect, which is ſtrictly prohibited by the laws of his royal highneſs, and will be rigorouſly chaſtiſed by immediate expulſion, or by a ſeverer puniſhment, if the crime is aggravated.

10th. The citizens of the United States may appear, and eſtabliſh their rights in any tribunals of the country, in the ſame manner as the ſubjects of his Royal Highneſs; their perſons and property being equally protected by the laws; and his Royal Highneſs will be able to aſſign them a Judge to forward their cauſes, if the United States ſhould ſo require. *National Intelligencer.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 2.

The Secretary at War, and Commander in Chief—The Preſident, having nominated to the Senate, Gen. Dearborn, the preſent Secretary of War, as Collector of Boſton, Mr. Pickering objected to the appointment, on the ground that the Secretary had been guilty of miſconduct in allowing improper claims of General Wilkinſon againſt the U. S. The Senate appointed a committee conſiſting of Meſſrs. Giles, Pickering and Hillhouſe, to examine into the conduct of the ſaid Secretary. It is ſingular that two out of three of this committee, choſen by ballot, are federaliſts when there are but ſix of that political character in the whole body. That Wilkinſon has received enormous ſums from the United States, to which he had no right, is placed beyond a doubt, but it is to be hoped that the Secretary of War will be acquitted of any criminal participation in the nefarious tranſaction.

February 4.

Plunder of the Public Chest.—We do moſt unheſitatingly and moſt fearleſsly proclaim to the American People, that the hero of the Sabine and New Orleans Gen. James Wilkinſon, has received ſeveral Thouſands of Dollars of the money of that people, to which he had not the ſhadow of a claim, either in law or equity. To all who know the character and habits of that officer—and one of the Editors has been a ſoldier under his command—the idea of his living upon the pay of a Brigadier General, is, to uſe a vulgar expreſſion, *all ſtuff*. He always has had, he always muſt, and will have, other reſources—from Spain, from China, or the Lord knows where. His extravagance, in every ſort of expence, is almoſt boundleſs. The enormous charges, which this pure and diſintereſted patriot has exhibited againſt his country's Treaſury, were a long time repelled by the Accountant of the War Department, but, ſomehow or other, have been finally allowed. As the Preſident ſometimes condeſcends to act as Poſt Maſter-General, perhaps it is found convenient for ſome of the Heads of Departments, on particular and trying occaſions, to deſcend to the humble ſphere of accountants. It is preſumed that an official enquiry into theſe tranſactions will be inſtituted by the Houſe of Repreſentatives.

Freeman's Journal.

NEW-YORK.

NEW YORK, FEB. 7.

THE FIRST STEP.

Letters from Members of Congreſs, and others, were received yeſterday from Waſhington, ſtating, that on Friday evening, the houſe in committee of the whole, paſſed a Reſolution, by a large Majority, that the Embargo ſhould be raiſed on the 4th of March next. In conſequence of this news immenſe purchaſes were made yeſterday of flour, cotton, rice, &c. There is, however, ſome doubt of the paſſage of a Bill to produce this deſirable end. The Preſiden oppoſes it; and it is ſuppoſed the Senate will not ſo readily aid the general wiſhes of the people, by an early removal of the Embargo. But it is our hope, and our expectation, that the wiſeacres at Waſhington, will not, much longer, trifle with the feelings and the intereſts of the people of this country—for they have already driven them almoſt to a ſtate of deſperation. Wicked Rulers, and wicked meaſures, always produce extremes on the part of the People.—We hope, however, for peace ſake, they will yet continue to exerciſe patience, and our Rulers will deſtroy themſelves.

The Britiſh Expedition under General Prevoſt, was to ſail from Barbadoes againſt Martinique about the firſt of January.—So that the late report of the capture of Martinique, is not true.

The Senate of the United States on Thurſday, paſſed the Fortification bill, with an amendment for erecting a fortification in Vermont near the outlet of Lake Champlain, for the defence of the Canadian frontier at the head of the River Sorel; and ſent it to the Houſe of Repreſentatives for concurrence.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON February 9.

War-Office Decree,

FOR THE BLOCKADE OF BOSTON HARBOUR.

The reader may be aſſured, however much his *ſurpriſe*, that the following is a correct copy of a *Decree*, iſſued by the *Secretary of War*, for blockading the harbour of Boſton and Charleſtown:

"*War Department, Jan.* 23, 1809

"SIR—You will pleaſe to conſider the inſtructions or requeſts heretofore received by you from the Collector, or his Deputy, as operative, until further orders, the letter from the *Deputy Collector* to the contrary notwithſtanding. And as no veſſel can be cleared out of the port of Boſton and Charleſtown before a Collector ſhall be appointed, you will endeavor to prevent any veſſel departing from that harbour, contrary to law.

"I am reſpectfully your obedient ſervant,
"H. DEARBORN."

"*Col. John P. Boyd.*"

This Decree has excited the warmeſt ſenſibility of all deſcriptions of people.—Its deteſtation is not confined to any political party.—In conſequence the following Memorial to the Legiſlature was ſet on foot yeſterday, and ſigned by thouſands of citizens:

To the Legiſlature of Maſſachuſetts.

THE Subſcribers inhabitants of the town of Boſton, moſt reſpectfully repreſent,

That impelled, as well by a ſenſe of their own immediate wrongs and ſufferings, as by a ſacred regard to public liberty, they think it their duty to lay before your honorable body, their Conſtitutional guardians, a new, and, (although it may ſeem incredible) a ſtill more arbitrary and deſpotic exerciſe of power.

Boſton is deprived of her rights, ſhe is diſfranchiſed, her port is ſhut, ſhe is put out of the protection of the law, ſhe is no longer permitted to ſeek from the ocean and from other ports the neceſſaries of life—cold and hunger, miſery and want are the puniſhment which are threatened.

For what crime are her inhabitants thus ſingled out, for exemplary and vindictive vengeance?

Prior to the arrival of this order, no one town upon this continent had exhibited a more quiet and ſubmiſſive example—the correct principles, and moral habits of our inhabitants, had produced a moderation and obedience, which a formidable military force could not have effected.

Has any public law authoriſed the blockade or "occluſion" of our port? Amidſt all the arbitrary and unexampled powers veſted in the Preſident, they can diſcern *no ſuch* authority.

How then has this meaſure been effected? They are adviſed, that they are thus diſfranchiſed by a MILITARY not a civil mandate.

While this proceeding, in every other reſpect, preciſely reſembles the meaſures of Lord *North* againſt this fame-devoted town, in *this* particular it exceeds the violence of that miniſter's meaſures. Lord *North* was ſupported by the authority of Parliament—the Secretary of War, it is preſumed, has acted on his own ſovereign will and authority, not through the civil power, but by the direct application of *military* force.

When they recollect the noble oppoſition of this town, againſt the meaſures of Lord *North*, the patriotic conduct of the State Legiſlature, and the ſympathetic addreſſes of their fellow citizens in other towns upon that occaſion, they ſhould bluſh for their degeneracy, *if under a free conſtitution ex-preſsly limited*, they ſhould patiently endure outrages, that they repelled with indignation, when attempted by the Britiſh parliament, which claimed unlimited powers.

They therefore humbly pray that your honorable body would adopt ſome ſpeedy and efficacious meaſures to cauſe to be removed this arbitrary interdiction of the trade of this town, that they may once more be enabled to ſeek the *food* neceſſary to their ſuſtenance, and the *fuel* eſſential to their comfort and even exiſtence.

That if this unmerited, unconſtitutional and oppreſſive meaſure ſhall appear to have reſulted from ſome act of Congreſs which they have not yet ſeen, that your honors would endeavour to procure its immediate repeal:—

But if it ſhould appear to have been the unauthoriſed act of any ſuperior or ſubordinate executive officers that proper meaſures may be taken to bring the offender or offenders to ſpeedy and exemplary puniſhment.

Boſton, February 6, 1809.

We underſtand a number of Democrats, with a candor that does them honor, have ſubſcribed to the memorial to our Legiſlature, upon the late unparalelleled meaſure of the total occluſion of our port.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

The two branches of the Legiſlature have been almoſt excluſively employed, ſince the commencement of the ſeſſion, in conſidering the numerous petitions from the people, on the affairs of our common country; and in the adoption of ſuch preliminary meaſures, as are calculated to ſecure, and perpetuate their rights.

The Senate were occupied the principal part of this day, (Wedneſday) in diſcuſſing the Report of the joint Committee on the memorials of ſeveral towns in this Commonwealth, and upon a motion to refer the ſame, it was decided in the negative. It was then ordered that the conſideration of the Report, be referred to a Committee of the whole, and the Senate adjourned till Tomorrow, (Thurſday.)

DESPATCHES.

Freſh Diſpatches from Mr. Pinckney, as late as December 2, 1808, covering a lengthy letter from Mr. Canning, to the American Miniſter, have been laid before Congreſs. They appear to be no farther intereſting, than as they exhibit the frankneſs and urbanity, which characteriſe the two Miniſters in their neceſſary epiſtolary and verbal communications. The letter of Mr. Canning, after accounting for ſome miſtakes and miſunderſtandings, which aroſe from the novel and peculiar manner, in which the overtures for removing the American Embargo were made concludes, with obſerving, that he was ſtill perſuaded of the inadequacy of Mr. Pinckney's powers to promiſe the repeal—and that in fact nothing of a diſtinct and definite nature, was offered by him on the ſubject.

The *recent* appearances of a change in Congreſs have been produced not by any advices from Europe—not by any alteration in the policy of the belligerents, but by the noble efforts of New-England.—They prove, that the opinions of Gov. Lincoln and Dr. Euſtis, that *our determination* to reſiſt theſe arbitrary and unconſtitutional meaſures would tend to a civil war, were *erroneous*—and that the declaration of Mr. Otis in town-meeting, that theſe ſpirited ſteps would tend to avert a civil war, was *correct*.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1809.

We cannot omit to call the particular attention of our readers to the highly intereſting report in the firſt page of this day's Mercury: it is a maſterly diſplay of argument and intelligence, and at this moment of public alarm will be read and contemplated with an intereſt, at once profitable and ſalutary.

The Embargo.

A letter from Waſhington, dated Feb. 3, ſays, "We have paſſed in Committee of the Whole, a reſolve to raiſe the Embargo on the 4th of March. 70 voted in favour of the Reſolution, and 40 againſt it. Mr. Jefferſon is diſpleaſed at the proſpect of the loſs of his ſtrong meaſure and is making every poſſible effort to arreſt its progreſs in the Senate. To morrow we ſhall debate the queſtion to permit our merchant veſſels to arm. On the reſolution to raiſe the Embargo, Mr. Gholſon, of Virginia, ſaid "If the Embargo were to be taken off immediately, he would ſay that the Enforcing Law was a raſh, haſty, precipitate, inconſiderate, inconſiſtent meaſure. He would *drench the country in blood*, ſooner than yield to any thing like turbulence."

If, then, these evils might have been avoided, by imitating the example of 1798, may they not yet be removed, by retracing the erroneous steps which have been taken, and by adopting *now* those measures, which *then* proved efficacious?

To this end, let Congress repeal the Embargo, annul the Convention with France, forbid all commercial intercourse with the French dominions arm our public and private ships, and unfurl the republican banner against the imperial standard.

This done, the English Orders would cease to operate, we should hear no more of the unparalleled folly of contending, at the same time, with all the great powers of Europe—our trade to every region of the globe, except France and her dependencies, would again recover and flourish—our agriculture would feel the influence of the emancipation of trade, and hand in hand, with the general prosperity, the revenue of the nation would once more exceed its expenditure.

Therefore *Resolved*, That it is inexpedient for this House to adopt and pass the Resolutions proposed.

By Order of the Committee,
C. GORE.

House of Representatives, January 28, 1809.

[☞ *The Report was accepted, by a Majority of* 68.]

CONGRESSIONAL JOURNAL.

TENTH CONGRESS—*SECOND SESSION.*

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, JAN. 30.

THE 50,000 *Army Bill*, and bill for *doubling* the Duties were set aside, to take up the motion to repeal the Embargo Laws and give leave to *Arm our ships*.—After some discussion, Mr. Nicholas altered his motion, so as to follow up the repeal of the Embargo Laws by granting *Letters of Marque and Reprisal*.

Mr. Randolph moved that the word "*forthwith*" be inserted in the motion, by which the Embargo would be immediately repealed.—Negatived—71 to 38. It was then moved to insert the first day of June. But no question was taken when the House adjourned.

WEDNESDAY FEB 1.

Paine's Petition.—The Committee of Claims reported that Thomas Paine have leave to withdraw his petition. Report ordered to lie upon the table.

Embargo and War.—The House, in Committee of the whole, resumed the consideration of Mr. Nicholas's Resolution.

Mr. Bacon advocated a repeal of the Embargo at a much earlier day than the first of June, and opposed the "belligerent hypothesis" involved in the resolution.

Mr. Troup said that the resolution, if adopted in its present shape, could only operate as an *empty menace* upon foreign nations, as mere *waste paper* upon the next Congress, and, in respect to our domestic enemies, if such we have, as a *dishonourable concession*. He said that our government had been wisely administered, and the mild and amiable virtues had governed its conduct: It was time to lay aside our peace principles, and put on the habiliments of War. He said it was a fundamental principle of our system, that the laws should be executed, even at the expense of ALL THE BLOOD OF THE MINORITY who oppose them!

Mr. Burwell spoke in favor of the first of June.

Mr. Van Dyke forcibly urged a speedy repeal, and pointed out, without questioning the motives of administration, some things which he considered as *material errors* in its foreign policy, and which he deemed entitled to dispassionate consideration by the House, before it should proceed to plunge the Nation into War.

Mr. Allston made a few remarks, when the committee rose.

Mr. Dawson moved that the question on the motion that the committee have leave to sit again be *postponed indefinitely*, in order that the House might enter upon the subject of NATIONAL DEFENCE.

Mr. Durell opposed the motion.

Adjourned.

THURSDAY, FEB. 2.

REPEAL OF THE EMBARGO, &c.

The Speaker declared the motion pending (for indefinite postponement) when the house yesterday adjourned, to be out of order.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee on Mr. Nicholas's resolution for repealing the embargo and issuing letters of marque and reprisal, on the day of The question was pending on filling the blank with the first day of June, the 4th of March, or the 15th of February.

After a debate for about three hours, the question on filling the blank with the most distant day, *the first day of June*, was NEGATIVED, Ayes 40. Noes 73.

And the committee then rose, on motion of Mr. Randolph, without taking any other question, 58 to 56, and obtained leave to sit again.—Adjourned.

IN SENATE, Feb. 2.

The bill making appropriations for completing fortifications has passed with a small amendment, and the bill for dividing the Indiana Territory without amendment.—Nothing else material has been done these two days.

The Vice President having retired from the Senate, Mr. Milledge, of Georgia, is elected President *pro tempore*.

BY THE LAST MAILS.

COLUMBIA.

WASHINGTON-CITY, FEB. 1, 1809.

THE Secretary of State for foreign affairs of his Royal Highness, the Prince Regent of Portugal has officially informed Mr. Hill, the American consul at St. Salvador, that the vessels of the United States will be treated in the ports of Brazils as those of the most favoured nation, and that it will be lawful for them—

1st. to enter all the ports of Brazil, where there are custom houses, and to import all sorts of goods, from whatever part of the world they may come, paying the accustomed duties paid by other nations.

2d. That American vessels are to pay the same anchorage that other vessels pay; and when there shall be a new regulation they will be put upon the footing of other foreign vessels.

3d. That goods imported in American vessels, as well as those of every other foreign vessel, pay one third more of duty, and this is the only favor granted to the Portuguese mercantile marine, to raise it from the low state in which it is.

4th. That every citizen of the United States, conforming himself to the laws of police, and making the necessary declarations on his entrance into the ports of Brazils, and taking afterwards the proper passports, may remain in, and transfer his residence to any part of Brazil, without being disturbed or suffering molestation of any sort, and that it will likewise be lawful for them in their own names or in that of any mercantile house of which they may be the agents to transact and to treat of every kind of business, and to make sales and purchases of every kind of goods on which they are to pay the lawful duties excepting diamonds, gold dust, and wood of Brazil, which are articles belonging exclusively to the crown and royal revenue; the traffic in which is forbidden even to the subjects of his Royal Highness.

5th. The citizens of the United States may export all and every kind of production or manufacture of Brazil—the duty being so very small on some articles that it might almost be said they were exported without paying duties.

6th. Every American vessel which enters the ports of Brazil ought to declare she brings goods destined to be sold in the country, or if she wishes to carry them to other ports she is to ask a clearance (Franquia) and in that case is only obliged to pay the duties on those articles really imported for the consumption of the country.

7th. There is no law here which prohibits the owners of American vessels from selling their vessels or disposing of them as they may think proper; and at present they are not obliged to pay any thing, but perhaps a duty may hereafter be laid.

8th. No law prohibits the citizens of the United States from disposing freely of their property, either by donation, by will, or by succession—the *Droit d'aubaise* does not exist here, nor in matters of this kind are they treated differently from the subjects of his royal highness.

9th. The citizens of the United States, as well as those of every other State, will not be molested or disturbed in Brazil, or in the other dominions or territories of his royal highness, for their religious principles, which they may profess, particularly in their houses and in those of their ministers and consuls—nothing more being required from them on this point, than the greatest respect in public, for the general established religion of the country, and that they should avoid finding fault with it, or endeavouring to make proselytes for any new sect, which is strictly prohibited by the laws of his royal highness, and will be rigorously chastised by immediate expulsion, or by a severer punishment, if the crime is aggravated.

10th. The citizens of the United States may appear, and establish their rights in any tribunals of the country, in the same manner as the subjects of his Royal Highness; their persons and property being equally protected by the laws; and his Royal Highness will be able to assign them a Judge to forward their causes, if the United States should so require. *National Intelligencer.*

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, FEB. 2.

The Secretary at War, and Commander in Chief—The President, having nominated to the Senate, Gen. Dearborn, the present Secretary of War, as Collector of Boston, Mr. Pickering objected to the appointment, on the ground that the Secretary had been guilty of malconduct in allowing improper claims of General Wilkinson against the U. S. The Senate appointed a committee consisting of Messrs. Giles, Pickering and Hillhouse, to examine into the conduct of the said Secretary. It is singular that two out of three of this committee, chosen by ballot, are federalists, when there are but six of that political character in the whole body. That Wilkinson has received enormous sums from the United States, to which he had no right, is placed beyond a doubt, but it is to be hoped that the Secretary of War will be acquitted of any criminal participation in the nefarious transaction.

February 4.

Plunder of the Public Chest.—We do most unhesitatingly and most fearlessly proclaim to the American People, that the hero of the Sabine and New Orleans Gen. James Wilkinson, has received several Thousands of Dollars of the money of that people, to which he had not the shadow of a claim, either in law or equity. To all who know the character and habits of that officer—and one of the Editors has been a soldier under his command—the idea of his living upon the pay of a Brigadier General, is, to use a vulgar expression, *all stuff*. He always has had, he always must, and will have, other resources—from Spain, from China, or the Lord knows where. His extravagance, in every sort of expence, is almost boundless. The enormous charges, which this pure and disinterested patriot has exhibited against his country's Treasury, were a long time repelled by the Accountant of the War Department, but, somehow or other, have been finally allowed. As the President sometimes condescends to act as Post Master-General, perhaps it is found convenient for some of the Heads of Departments, on particular and trying occasions, to descend to the humble sphere of accountants. It is presumed that an official enquiry into these transactions will be instituted by the House of Representatives.

Freeman's Journal.

NEW-YORK.

NEW YORK, FEB. 7.

THE FIRST STEP.

Letters from Members of Congress, and others, were received yesterday from Washington, stating, that on Friday evening, the house in committee of the whole, passed a Resolution, by a large Majority, that the Embargo should be raised on the 4th of March next. In consequence of this news immense purchases were made yesterday of flour, cotton, rice, &c. There is, however, some doubt of the passage of a Bill to produce this desirable end. The President opposes it; and it is supposed the Senate will not so readily aid the general wishes of the people, by an early removal of the Embargo. But it is our hope, and our expectation, that the wiseacres at Washington, will not, much longer, trifle with the feelings and the interests of the people of this country—for they have already driven them almost to a state of desperation. Wicked Rulers, and wicked measures, always produce extremes on the part of the People.—We hope, however, for peace sake, they will yet continue to exercise patience, and our Rulers will destroy themselves.

The British Expedition under General Prevost, was to sail from Barbadoes against Martinique about the first of January.—So that the late report of the capture of Martinique, is not true.

The Senate of the United States on Thursday, passed the Fortification bill, with an amendment for erecting a fortification in Vermont, near the outlet of Lake Champlain, for the defence of the Canadian frontier at the head of the River Sorel; and sent it to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

MASSACHUSETTS.

BOSTON, February 9.

War-Office Decree,

FOR THE BLOCKADE OF BOSTON HARBOUR.

The reader may be assured, however much his *surprize*, that the following is a correct copy of a *Decree*, issued by the *Secretary of War*, for blockading the harbour of Bolton and Charlestown:

"*War Department, Jan. 23, 1809.*

"SIR—You will please to consider the instructions or requests heretofore received by you from the Collector, or his Deputy, as operative, until further orders, the letter from the *Deputy Collector* to the contrary notwithstanding. And as no vessel can be cleared out of the port of Boston and Charlestown before a Collector shall be appointed, you will endeavor to prevent any vessel departing from that harbour, contrary to law.

"I am respectfully your obedient servant,
"H. DEARBORN."

"*Col. John P. Boyd.*"

This Decree has excited the warmest sensibility of all descriptions of people.—Its detestation is not confined to any political party.—In consequence the following Memorial to the Legislature was set on foot yesterday, and signed by thousands of citizens:

To the Legislature of Massachusetts.

THE Subscribers, inhabitants of the town of Boston, most respectfully represent,

That impelled, as well by a sense of their own immediate wrongs and sufferings, as by a sacred regard to public liberty, they think it their duty to lay before your honorable body, their Constitutional guardians, a new, and, (although it may seem incredible) a still more arbitrary and despotic exercise of power.

Boston is deprived of her rights, she is disfranchised, her port is shut, she is put out of the protection of the law, she is no longer permitted to seek from the ocean and from other ports the necessaries of life—cold and hunger, misery and want are the punishment which are threatened.

For what crime are her inhabitants thus singled out, for exemplary and vindictive vengeance?

Prior to the arrival of this order, no one town upon this continent had exhibited a more quiet and submissive example—the correct principles, and moral habits of our inhabitants, had produced a moderation and obedience, which a formidable military force could not have effected.

Has any public law authorised the blockade or "occlusion" of our port? Amidst all the arbitrary and unexampled powers vested in the President, they can discern *no such* authority.

How then has this measure been effected? They are advised, that they are thus disfranchised by a MILITARY not a civil mandate.

While this proceeding, in every other respect, precisely resembles the measures of Lord *North* against this same devoted town, in *this* particular it exceeds the violence of that minister's counsels. Lord *North* was supported by the authority of Parliament—the Secretary of War, it is presumed, has acted on his own sovereign will and authority, not through the civil power, but by the direct application of *military* force.

When they recollect the noble opposition of this town, against the measures of Lord *North*, the patriotic conduct of the State Legislature, and the sympathetic addresses of their fellow citizens in other towns upon that occasion, they should blush for their degeneracy, *if under a free constitution expressly limited*, they should patiently endure outrages, that they repelled with indignation, when attempted by the British parliament, which claimed unlimited powers.

They therefore humbly pray that your honorable body would adopt some speedy and efficacious measures to cause to be removed this arbitrary interdiction of the trade of this town, that they may once more be enabled to seek the *food* necessary to their sustenance, and the *fuel* essential to their comfort and even existence.

That if this unmerited, unconstitutional and oppressive measure shall appear to have resulted from some act of Congress which they have not yet seen, that your honors would endeavour to procure its immediate repeal:—

But if it should appear to have been the unauthorised act of any superior or subordinate executive officers, that proper measures may be taken to bring the offender or offenders to speedy and exemplary punishment.

Boston, February 6, 1809.

We understand a number of Democrats, with a candor that does them honor, have subscribed to the memorial to our Legislature, upon the late unparalelleled measure of the total occlusion of our port.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

The two branches of the Legislature have been almost exclusively employed, since the commencement of the session, in considering the numerous petitions from the people, on the affairs of our common country; and in the adoption of such preliminary measures, as are calculated to secure, and perpetuate their rights.

The Senate were occupied the principal part of this day, (Wednesday) in discussing the Report of the joint Committee on the memorials of several towns in this Commonwealth, and upon a motion to refer the same, it was decided in the negative. It was then ordered that the consideration of the Report, be referred to a Committee of the whole, and the Senate adjourned till Tomorrow, (Thursday.)

DESPATCHES.

Fresh Despatches from Mr. Pinckney, as late as December 2, 1808, covering a lengthy letter from Mr. Canning, to the American Minister, have been laid before Congress. They appear to be no farther interesting than as they exhibit the frankness and urbanity, which characterise the two Ministers in their necessary epistolary and verbal communications. The letter of Mr. Canning, after accounting for some mistakes and misunderstandings, which arose from the novel and peculiar manner, in which the overtures for removing the American Embargo were made, concludes, with observing, that he was still persuaded of the inadequacy of Mr. Pinckney's powers to promise the repeal—and that in fact nothing of a distinct and definite nature, was offered by him on the subject.

The *recent* appearances of a change in Congress have been produced not by any advices from Europe—not by any alteration in the policy of the belligerents, but by the noble efforts of New-England.—They prove, that the opinions of Gov. Lincoln and Dr. Eustis, that *our determination* to resist these arbitrary and unconstitutional measures would tend to a civil war, were *erroneous*—and that the declaration of Mr. Otis in town-meeting, that these spirited steps would tend to avert a civil war, was *correct*.

NEWPORT,

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1809.

We cannot omit to call the particular attention of our readers to the highly interesting report in the first page of this day's Mercury: it is a masterly display of argument and intelligence, and at this moment of public alarm will be read and contemplated with an interest, at once profitable and salutary.

The Embargo.

A letter from Washington, dated Feb. 3, says, "We have past in Committee of the Whole, a resolve to raise the Embargo on the 4th of March. 70 voted in favour of the Resolution, and 40 against it. Mr. Jefferson is displeased at the prospect of the loss of his strong measure, and is making every possible effort to arrest its progress in the Senate. To-morrow we shall debate the question to permit our merchant vessels to arm. On the resolution to raise the Embargo, Mr. Gholson, of Virginia, said "If the Embargo were to be taken off immediately, he would say that the Enforcing Law was a rash, hasty, precipitate, inconsiderate, inconsistent measure. He would *drench the country in blood*, sooner than yield to any thing like turbulence."

MOST HORRID LIBEL!

[The following superlatively infamous publication, denouncing the whole Eastern People as traitors and British tributaries, and openly calling upon the people of the Middle and Southern States, to submit to the Government of France, appeared in the Monitor, *the Official paper that is to be* on the morning of Tuesday, the 31st ult.—It was denounced, in the House of Representatives of the U. S. on the same day, by Mr. Durell, a democratic member from New-Hampshire, as "a scandalous and infamous Libel upon the people of the Eastern States" as "an abominable publication," &c. &c. —If it be but *a straw*, yet it shews which way *the wind blows*.]

Freeman's Journal.

Read, People of the Eastern States!

FROM THE WASHINGTON MONITOR.

[Mr. Madison's paper.]

"*THE LAST RESOURCE.*"

"The times have changed and we must change with them. Circumstances alter cases and there is a period in the affairs of men, when a change becomes a duty, and no mark of infamy can be attached to a conduct which is wisely calculated to save ourselves, and our devoted country from absolute ruin and degradation. It now evidently appears beyond all contradiction, that a treasonable conspiracy has, and does exist, against the constitution and indivisibility of the American republic. The majority of the members of the Eastern delegation in Congress have openly asserted, that no laws passed by the general government will be deemed obligatory by their constituents, if they should interfere with their local pursuits and advantages.—They publicly consider the embargo law as a *dead letter*, and as Mr. Tallmadge was pleased to express it in the house of representatives on Thursday, 2d inst. "the funeral is gone by." The doctrine from these gentlemen is invariably the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance. The cry among them is Why arm? Who is the enemy? And with whom go to war! In the mournful expressions which were made by the middle and southern States on the murder of Pierce, and the murder of our brethren on board the Chesapeake, there were no signs of disapprobation, no marks of sympathy evidenced by the people of the east, and they have so far sold themselves for English gold and English traffic, as to become the open abettors and friends of that vile and all corruptible and corrupting nation, England. The genius of America weeps at the sad spectacle. And the departed spirits of heroes and martyrs are ready to exclaim, ah! ungrateful people of New-England! was it for this your southern brethren fought your battles and relieved your distress? was it for this so much blood and treasure have been spilt in vain? Perfidious race of mortals! ye were the first that brought war upon the land, and ye are the first to disgrace our country by returning to your old tyrannical master George the 3d. *What is to be done?* Why, I will, in a few words, tell you what men must do, when placed between two evils. We must now either turn traitors also, and side with England, or accommodate matters with France. I candidly give you my choice with the latter, for the following substantial reasons. First, from motives of gratitude; for without the aid which we received from France, we could never have obtained our independence, or become a nation. Secondly, because France has done us but slight injury in comparison with England. France has neither murdered our citizens, nor impressed our seamen. France, provided we will heartily and *bona fide* co-operate against England, then France will, at once, agree to revoke her edicts, and make us ample reparation for the loss we have sustained by her cruizers. France will aid us not only with her councils, but she will essentially aid us in the supply of arms, and a suitable train of artillery. She will also aid us if required, with some of her best officers and skilled engineers. As the *crisis* now is, this is the only rational choice we can make; and since the people of New-England, at least on the sea-board, have turned out so base, as to become tributary to Old England, let the people of the middle and southern states accept of the aid of the French nation. This determination will, at once, make a change over the face of the world, in favor of suffering humanity. It will enable the emperor of the French to renew his plan of invasion against England. It will soon lower the tone of that haughty nation. What we offer is fair and above board, and not like traitors, who have assassinated our liberties in the dark, by uniting with our deadliest foe. But such under-handed work has always been the mode of operation with Englishmen. It is not confined, such a conduct, to their subjects only, but to their kings, for the prostituted Charles the 2d, after his restoration, consented to become a pensioner to France, while, at the same time, he was the nominal king of England. The Saints of New-England are willing also to be attached to the Union, so far as it will promote their advantage, but at the same time to be the vassals to George the 3d on any terms that will benefit their interest however contrary to principle, honor or national independence." "MENTOR."

It is said Mr. Coles, the Private Secretary of the President, is to be the bearer of dispatches to France, and Lieut. Reed to England.

Resolutions against the Embargo are under consideration in the Legislature of New-York.

The Senate of the United States is to continue in session after the 3d of March, and after the political death of the present House of Representatives. The Senate will attend to the inauguration of President Madison, and some new appointments. The Members, whose terms of service commence on the 4th of March, have been summoned to attend.

Mr. Giles is expected to be the next Secretary of State.

The delegation from the New-England States in the *present* Congress consists of 6 democratic Senators and 20 Representatives, and 4 federal Senators and 15 Representatives. In the *next* Congress the New-England delegation will stand thus—32 federal, and 13 democratic.

The Editor of the New-York Evening Post, (of the 6 h inst.) says "the non-intercourse law with France and England, has, I am told, passed the Senate."

DIGNIFIED POSITION,

Of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, in consequence of the great number of Memorials from the towns of that State, against the Embargo laws, have taken up the subject of complaint, in a very spirited manner.

After an able and highly interesting preamble, the Committee of the Senate appointed for that purpose, recommended the passing of Resolves, and an Act, which were accordingly offered: the first containing Declarations that the several acts of the general government for enforcing the embargo, "were in many respects unjust, oppressive and unconstitutional, and not *legally binding* on the citizens of that state;" but recommending, notwithstanding this opinion, "to all parties aggrieved by those acts, to abstain from forcible resistance, and to apply for their remedy, in a peaceable manner to the *Laws of the Commonwealth.*" That a remonstrance should be immediately prepared and forwarded to Congress, expressing the foregoing opinions, and urging the repeal of the act of that body of the 9 h January last.

That they would co-operate with any of the other states in all legal and constitutional measures for procuring such *Amendments* to the constitution of the United States, as shall be judged necessary to obtain protection and defence for *Commerce*, and to give to the commercial states their *fair* and *just* consideration; and for affording permanent security, as well as present relief, from the oppressive measures under which they now suffer.

That copies of the foregoing resolutions should be forwarded to such of the sister States as manifest a disposition "to concur with them in measures to rescue the country from *impending ruin*, and to *preserve inviolate the Union of the States.*"

The substance of the proposed Act is, to call in force the laws of the State against the tyrannical Acts of the general government, which go to infringe, by improper searches, seizures &c. the common and established rights of *Freemen*; and that any such *Infringement* shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, according to the laws of the *State*, in that case and in all similar cases *justly* made and provided.

We regret that we have not room, this week, to give the whole proceedings. We shall close with one remark: We thus see one of the most respectable states in the Union, after a short lapse of 33 years, since they made similar declarations against a *Foreign* government, now urging "a Declaration of Rights" against their own; which in the still shorter period of 8 years, and "in the full tide, too, of successful experiment," has brought the country to a disgraceful and ruinous state.

A meeting of those who disapprove the Embargo, in Philadelphia, has been held in the State-House Yard in that City—Commodore TRUXTON, Moderator. A number of Resolutions were passed, for which the Freeman's Journal says there were 4000 voters. The resolutions express the most pointed disapprobation of the Embargo Law—and other acts of the government, enforcing its iniquitous measures. About 1000 democrats principally stimulated, it is said, by FOREIGNERS, attempted to disturb the meeting, by marching into the Yard with Drums and Fifes, and keeping an incessant noise, during the proceedings of the Federal Republicans. The Administration Mob afterwards pelted the Merchants' Coffee-House, and threw mud and snow at the persons assembled in the piazza. Commodore TRUXTON was chaired, and when the Sailors first raised him from the ground, as he came out of the State-House Yard, they gave three hearty huzzas. The Yard being exactly opposite the British Consul's house, the democrats were tempted to spread the falsehood, that the huzzas were intended to compliment the Consul. The following article from the "Gazette of the United States" of the 1st inst. contains the names of some of the respectable persons who honoured the federal meeting with their presence and votes:

"Among the numerous distinguished revolutionary characters who appeared at the town meeting yesterday morning to express their disprobation of the late arbitrary measures of the government, who took their stations upon the stage by the side of the gallant TRUXTON we were pleased to observe GEORGE CLYMER, Esq who signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776; Capt. DALE, who was first lieutenant with Paul Jones, in times that tried men's souls; Col. JAMES READ and Gen. FRANCIS GURNEY, well known to *Americans*, for their revolutionary services; Capt. JOHN DUNLAP, and SAMUEL WHEELER, Esq. members of the old city troop, which distinguished itself at the capture of the Hessians at Trenton; THOMAS FITZSIMONS, Esq. who commanded a company of militia in 1776, a member of the old Congress, of the convention which formed the Constitution of the United States, and of the first Congress under that Constitution; MOSES LEVY, Esq. and JOSHUA HUMPHREYS Esq. well known as active *whigs* in the gloomy period of '76 and '77."

From the Boston Palladium, of Yesterday

Extract of a letter from WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 4, 1809.

"To day has been spent in speeches, evaporation, smoke &c. A man from Carolina, I forget his name, a most noisy creature, talked very big to day about war—the other day he was whining for fear of it. There is no knowing what to think of him—perhaps he fears his negroes would make a carbonado of him. But no question could be taken in consequence of three long speeches * It is said, the President and his squad are determined, at all events, to defeat the resolution introduced by Nicholas, of Virginia.—The alteration which has been made in that—viz —'4th of March instead of 4th of June" has made the Executive *curse* instead of *bless*. I have entertained hopes that the Embargo would come off the fourth of March, but Jefferson and Co. will stop it—mark my words.—The engagements with Bonaparte will not permit. We are in a wretched situation! Nothing will be done by the present Congress."

* *The question expected, must either have been a concurrence of the House with the Committee of the whole; or in Committee, on a substitute for the Embargo.*

The Committee of the Whole having passed a Resolve to raise the Embargo.—The second step is to confirm it in the House, and to appoint a committee to bring in a bill. The bill must be read three times in the House, and then go the Senate, and there be read three times likewise—Next to the President for his signature. If he refuses it comes back, and cannot become a law unless *two thirds* of both branches agree. In that case, 12 Senators can defeat it. For if 12 Senators vote against the Bill, there will not be left two-thirds to vote *for* it. All depends on the President—he can destroy the measure. If he refuses to sign, he will undoubtedly be supported by 12 Senators. And thus, the very evil would occur which has been predicted as possible to result from the neglect to limit the Embargo Law.

We hear from St. Albans, Vermont, that the United States troops have commenced the enforcement of the new Embargo Act—(land embargo!)—and seized a number of sleighs, the drivers of which were ignorant of the new law. A person who doubted the right of the military, had one of his horses stabbed with a bayonet—and at St. Albans, Mr. R. Tuller, going to mill, was threatened to have his brains blown out if he did not submit to have his sleigh searched. Other acts of violence have also been committed.

From the Boston Repertory, of Yesterday.

THE PROSPECT.

We say, once more, that the Embargo will not be raised, unless some other plan be substituted, which will be equally fatal to the happiness of America, and equally favourable to the views of France; or unless THE SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE TRIUMPH OVER THE POLICY OF OUR GOVERNMENT. The last is our only chance of regaining our prosperity.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED,

Ship Wm. & Henry, Hudson, Charleston: Sloop Betsey, Childs New-York.

CLEARED,

Sloop Huntress, Helme, New-York: do Halcyon, Waldin, ditto; do. Little Rebekah, Carr, Baltimore.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On TUESDAY the 21st inst. at X o'clock A. M. on the premises, if fair, if not the first fair day after.

THE very valuable Farm belonging to the Subscriber, situated in Portsmouth, about six miles from Newport, containing about 100 Acres of excellent Land. There is on the Farm a young Orchard, Dwelling-House, Barn, Crib, &c. This Farm has the best privilege for manure of any in Portsmouth—For further particulars and terms, apply to JOHN SLOCUM.

Portsmouth, Feb. 10, 1809.

WE the Subscribers having been by the Hon Court of Probate for the town of Newport, appointed commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of *John Bours*, jun late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend for that purpose, at the office of Gold S. Silliman, on the first Monday in each month during said term.

JOHN MEIN,
GOLD S. SILLIMAN, } *Com'rs.*

Newport, Feb 5, 1809.

THE MOST WORSHIPFUL

Moses Seixas,

GRAND MASTER,

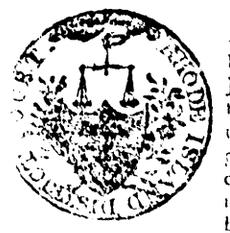
A QUARTERLY Communication of the GRAND LODGE of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, will be holden at Mason's Hall in Providence, on Monday, the 27th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. of which the Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge, Proxies of Lodges, and all others concerned, are requested to take notice, and give their punctual attendance accordingly.

By Order,

OTIS AMMIDON, *Grand Secretary.*

Providence, Feb 8, A. L. 5809.

Rhode-Island District, ss.



BY Virtue of a Warrant from the Hon. DAVID LEONARD BARNES Judge of the District Court for the Rhode Island District:—Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned that a Libel is filed in said Court by WILLIAM ELLERY Esq. Collector for the District of Newport, in said Rhode-Island District, against a certain Sloop called the Betsy, of Pawtuxet, her tackle, apparel and furniture.—Also against her Cargo, consisting of Six Hogsheads of Tobacco, six kegs of manufactured Tobacco, forty-five barrels of Prime Pork, one ullage barrel of prime Pork, five barrels of mess Pork, twenty-six barrels of Flour, eight ullage barrels of Flour, one cask of Hams, three barrels of Bread, one ullage barrel of Bread, two boxes and one half box of Tallow Candles, one Roll of Tobacco, one box of Bottles, and one small keg of Sugar, Said Sloop, with said Cargo on board, lately departed from the Port of Providence, within said Rhode Island District, without a Clearance or Permit previously obtained from the Officers of the Customs, contrary to the Act [illegible] ing an Embargo, and the several Acts supplementary thereto—And that a Trial will be had on said Libel, at a special District Court to be holden at Providence, on the twenty-seventh day of February inst. at X o'clock A. M.

ALSO,

THAT one other Libel is filed in said Court by WILLIAM ELLERY, Esq. Collector of the Port and District of Newport, within said Rhode Island District, against a certain Schooner, called the Neptune of North Kingstown, her tackle, apparel and furniture.—Also against her Cargo, consisting of Nine Boxes and one Barrel of Havanna Sugar, one Barrel and one bag of Coffee, six straw Hats, and Two Thousand Seven Hundred Bushels of Turks-Island Salt, said Schooner having proceeded from the District of Newport, to some foreign Port or place, contrary to the provisions of an Act of the Congress of the United States, laying an Embargo, and the several Acts supplementary thereto—And that a Trial will be had on said Libel, at a special District Court to be holden at Providence, on the twenty-seventh day of February inst. at X o'clock in the forenoon of said Day.

WILLIAM PECK, *Marshal.*

February 9, 1809.

Nathaniel Dearborn's

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

HAS lately been replenished with many valuable and interesting Works; the additions to this Library since the printing of the Catalogue, is about 800 volumes, of which a Catalogue will be shortly issued for the Patrons.

Mr. D. has for sale at the present Subscription price, 1 Set of Dr. Rees' Cyclopedia, as far as it is published.—Also a few sets Robin's Ancient History, and Blackstone's Commentaries, with new editions.

A few sets of indelible writing Ink for Linen, which is far superior to any other method of marking Linen, for economy, durability, and efficacy.—1 Dollar a set.

Mr. D. has proposals opened for printing an elegant miniature edition of the following Poetical Works.—Cowper's Poems, Milton's Paradise Lost, Young's Night Thoughts, Thompson's Seasons, Akenside's Pleasures of Imagination, Beattie's Minstrel, Falconer's Shipwreck, Goldsmith's Poems, Pleasures of Hope, Pleasures of Memory, Johnson's Poems, Armstrong's Art of Preserving Health, Langhorne's Poems, Gray's Poems, Blair's Grave, Cotton's Vision's, Gay's Fables, Collin's Poems, Lyttleton's Poems, Selections from Burns, Selected American Poems, to be comprised in 14 pocket volumes, each to contain 250 pages printed on fine paper, and issued to Subscribers monthly, at 75 cents a volume.—Specimen of the type, &c. and paper may be seen as above.—Also, Proposals are kept open for Dobson's French and English Dictionary, 2 vols. at 5 Dollars.

THE BINDING

Of Old Books is continued to be done, faithfully, neatly, punctually and reasonably.

Newport, Feb 10, 1809.

TO BE LET,

And possession given on the 25th of March,

THAT pleasantly situated and well improved FARM, in the north part of *Ludowick Update*, distant about seven miles from Newport, adjacent to the Village of Wickford, having a good Orchard thereon standing, and every other convenience necessary. One half of the House only will be Let with the Farm.—For further particulars and terms, apply to ABIGAIL UPDIKE, living on the premises, or to

BENJAMIN SMITH.

North Kingstown, Feb 8, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given That the Subscriber, Executrix to the Last Will and Testament of Capt. WILLIAM TEW late of Newport, deceased, has taken upon herself that trust, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of said WILLIAM TEW, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

SARAH TEW, *Executrix.*

Newport, Nov. 25, 1808.

I HEREBY forbid all Persons harbouring or trusting my Wife *Susannah S. Carter*, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this Date. WILLIAM CARTER.

Newport, Feb 9, 1809.

MOST HORRID LIBEL!

[The following superlatively infamous publication, denouncing the whole Eastern People as traitors and British tributaries, and openly calling upon the people of the Middle and Southern States, to submit to the Government of France, appeared in the Monitor, *the official paper that is to be*, on the morning of Tuesday, the 31st ult.—It was denounced, in the House of Representatives of the U. S. on the same day, by Mr. Durell, a democratic member from New-Hampshire, as "a scandalous and infamous Libel upon the people of the Eastern States" as "an abominable publication," &c. &c. —If it be but *a straw*, yet it shews which way *the wind blows*.]

Freeman's Journal.

Read, People of the Eastern States!

FROM THE WASHINGTON MONITOR.

[Mr. Madison's paper.]

"*THE LAST RESOURCE.*"

"The times have changed and we must change with them. Circumstances alter cases and there is a period in the affairs of men, when a change becomes a duty, and no mark of infamy can be attached to a conduct which is wisely calculated to save ourselves, and our devoted country from absolute ruin and degradation. It now evidently appears beyond all contradiction, that a treasonable conspiracy has, and does exist, against the constitution and indivisibility of the American republic. The majority of the members of the Eastern delegation in Congress have openly asserted, that no laws passed by the general government will be deemed obligatory by their constituents, if they should interfere with their local pursuits and advantages.—They publicly consider the embargo law as a *dead letter*, and as Mr. Talimadge was pleased to express it in the house of representatives on Thursday, 2d inst. "the funeral is gone by." The doctrine from these gentlemen is invariably the doctrine of passive obedience and non-resistance. The cry among them is Why arm? Who is the enemy? And with whom go to war? In the mournful expressions which were made by the middle and southern States on the murder of Pierce, and the murder of our brethren on board the Chesapeake, there were no signs of disapprobation, no marks of sympathy evidenced by the people of the east, and they have so far sold themselves for English gold and English traffic, as to become the open abettors and friends of that vile and all corruptible and corrupting nation, England. The genius of America weeps at the sad spectacle. And the departed spirits of heroes and martyrs are ready to exclaim, ah! ungrateful people of New-England! was it for this your southern brethren fought your battles and relieved your distress? was it for this so much blood and treasure have been spilt in vain? Perfidious race of mortals! ye were the first that brought war upon the land, and ye are the first to disgrace our country by returning to your old tyrannical master George the 3d. *What is to be done?* Why, I will, in a few words, tell you what men must do, when placed between two evils. We must now either turn traitors also, and side with England, or accommodate matters with France. I candidly give you my choice with the latter, for the following substantial reasons. First, from motives of gratitude; for without the aid which we received from France, we could never have obtained our independence, or become a nation. Secondly, because France has done us but slight injury in comparison with England. France has neither murdered our citizens, nor impressed our seamen. France, provided we will heartily and *bona fide* co-operate against England, then France will, at once, agree to revoke her edicts, and make us ample reparation for the losses we have sustained by her cruizers. France will aid us not only with her councils, but she will essentially aid us in the supply of arms, and a suitable train of artillery. She will also aid us if required, with some of her best officers and skilled engineers. As the *crisis* now is, this is the only rational choice we can make; and since the people of New-England, at least on the sea-board, have turned out so base, as to become tributary to Old England, let the people of the middle and southern states accept of the aid of the French nation. This determination will, at once, make a change over the face of the world, in favor of suffering humanity. It will enable the emperor of the French to renew his plan of invasion against England. It will soon lower the tone of that haughty nation. What we offer is fair and above board, and not like traitors, who have assassinated our liberties in the dark, by uniting with our deadliest foe. But such under-handed work has always been the mode of operation with Englishmen. It is not confined, such a conduct, to their subjects only, but to their kings, for the prostituted Charles the 2d. after his restoration, consented to become a pensioner to France, while, at the same time, he was the nominal king of England. The Saints of New-England are willing also to be attached to the Union, so far as it will promote their advantage, but at the same time to be the vassals to George the 3d on any terms that will benefit their interest, however contrary to principle, honor or national independence." "MENTOR."

It is said Mr. Coles, the Private Secretary of the President, is to be the bearer of dispatches to France, and Lieut. Read to England.

Resolutions against the Embargo are under consideration in the Legislature of New-York.

The Senate of the United States is to continue in session after the 3d of March, and after the political death of the present House of Representatives. The Senate will attend to the inauguration of President Madison, and some new appointments. The Members, whose terms of service commence on the 4th of March, have been summoned to attend.

Mr. Giles is expected to be the next Secretary of State.

The delegation from the New-England States in the *present* Congress consists of 6 democratic Senators and 20 Representatives, and 4 federal Senators and 15 Representatives. In the *next* Congress the New-England delegation will stand thus—32 federal, and 13 democratic.

The Editor of the New-York Evening Post, (of the 6th inst.) says "the non-intercourse law with France and England, has, I am told, passed the Senate."

DIGNIFIED POSITION,
Of the Legislature of Massachusetts.

The Legislature of Massachusetts, in consequence of the great number of Memorials from the towns of that State, against the Embargo laws, have taken up the subject of complaint, in a very spirited manner.

After an able and highly interesting preamble, the Committee of the Senate appointed for that purpose, recommended the passing of Resolves, and an Act, which were accordingly offered: the first containing Declarations that the several acts of the general government for enforcing the embargo, "were in many respects unjust, oppressive and unconstitutional, and not *legally binding* on the citizens of that state;" but recommending, notwithstanding this opinion, "to all parties aggrieved by those acts, to abstain from forcible resistance, and to apply for their remedy, in a peaceable manner to the *Laws of the Commonwealth*." That a remonstrance should be immediately prepared and forwarded to Congress, expressing the foregoing opinions, and urging the repeal of the act of that body of the 9th January last.

That they would co-operate with any of the other states in all legal and constitutional measures for procuring such *Amendments* to the constitution of the United States, as shall be judged necessary to obtain protection and defence for *Commerce*, and to give to the commercial states their *fair* and *just* consideration; and for affording permanent security, as well as present relief, from the oppressive measures under which they now suffer.

That copies of the foregoing resolutions should be forwarded to such of the sister States as manifest a disposition "to concur with them in measures to rescue the country from *impending ruin*, and to *preserve inviolate the Union of the States*."

The substance of the proposed Act is, to call in force the laws of the State against the tyrannical Acts of the general government, which go to infringe, by improper searches, seizures &c. the common and established rights of *Freemen*; and that any such *Infringement* shall be punished by fine and imprisonment, according to the laws of the *State*, in that case and in all similar cases *justly* made and provided.

We regret that we have not room, this week, to give the whole proceedings. We shall close with one remark: We thus see one of the most respectable states in the Union, after a short lapse of 33 years, since they made similar declarations against a *Foreign* government, now urging "a Declaration of Rights" against their own; which in the still shorter period of 8 years, and "in the full tide, too, of successful experiment," has brought the country to a disgraceful and ruinous state.

A meeting of those who disapprove the Embargo, in Philadelphia, has been held in the State-House Yard in that City—Commodore TRUXTON, Moderator. A number of Resolutions were passed, for which the Freeman's Journal says there were 4000 voters. The resolutions express the most pointed disapprobation of the Embargo Law—and other acts of the government, enforcing its iniquitous measures. About 1000 democrats principally stimulated, it is said, by FOREIGNERS, attempted to disturb the meeting, by marching into the Yard with Drums and Fifes, and keeping an incessant noise, during the proceedings of the Federal Republicans. The Administration Mob afterwards pelted the Merchants' Coffee-House, and threw mud and snow at the persons assembled in the piazza. Commodore TRUXTON was chaired, and when the Sailors first raised him from the ground, as he came out of the State-House Yard, they gave three hearty huzzas. The Yard being exactly opposite the British Consul's house, the democrats were tempted to spread the falsehood, that the huzzas were intended to compliment the Consul. The following article from the 'Gazette of the United States" of the 1st inst. contains the names of some of the respectable persons who honoured the federal meeting with their presence and votes:

"Among the numerous distinguished revolutionary characters who appeared at the town meeting yesterday morning to express their disapprobation of the late arbitrary measures of the government, who took their stations upon the stage by the side of the gallant TRUXTON we were pleased to observe GEORGE CLYMER, Esq. who signed the Declaration of Independence in 1776; Capt. DALE, who was first lieutenant with Paul Jones, in times that tried men's souls; Col. JAMES READ and Gen. FRANCIS GURNEY, well known to *Americans*, for their revolutionary services; Capt. JOHN DUNLAP, and SAMUEL WHEELER, Esq. members of the old city troop, which distinguished itself at the capture of the Hessians at Trenton; THOMAS FITZSIMONS, Esq. who commanded a company of militia in 1776, a member of the old Congress, of the convention which formed the Constitution of the United States, and of the first Congress under that Constitution; MOSES LEVY, Esq. and JOSHUA HUMPHREYS Esq. well known as active *whigs* in the gloomy period of '76 and '77."

From the Boston Palladium, of Yesterday

Extract of a letter from WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 4, 1809.

"To day has been spent in speeches, evaporation, smoke, &c. A man from Carolina, I forget his name, a most noisy creature, talked very big to-day about war—the other day he was whining for fear of it. There is no knowing what to think of him—perhaps he fears his negroes would make a carbonado of him. But no question could be taken in consequence of three long speeches * It is said, the President and his squad are determined, at all events, to defeat the resolution introduced by Nicholas, of Virginia.—The alteration which has been made in that—viz —'4th of March instead of 1st of June" has made the Executive *curse* instead of *bless*. I have entertained hopes that the Embargo would come off the fourth of March, but Jefferson and Co. will stop it—mark my words.—The engagements with Bonaparte will not permit. We are in a wretched situation! Nothing will be done by the present Congress."

* *The question expected, must either have been a concurrence of the House with the Committee of the whole; or in Committee, on a substitute for the Embargo.*

The Committee of the Whole having passed a Resolve to raise the Embargo.—The second step is to confirm it in the House, and to appoint a committee to bring in a bill. The bill must be read three times in the House, and then go the Senate, and there be read three times likewise—Next to the President for his signature. If he refuses it comes back, and cannot become a law unless *two thirds* of both branches agree. In that case, 12 Senators can defeat it. For if 12 Senators vote against the Bill, there will not be left two-thirds to vote *for* it. All depends on the President—he can destroy the measure. If he refuses to sign, he will undoubtedly be supported by 12 Senators. And thus, the very evil would occur which has been predicted as possible to result from the neglect to limit the Embargo Law.

We hear from St. Albans, Vermont, that the United States troops have commenced the enforcement of the new Embargo Act—(land embargo!)—and seized a number of sleighs, the drivers of which were ignorant of the new law. A person who doubted the right of the military, had one of his horses stabbed with a bayonet—and at St. Albans, Mr. R. Tuller, going to mill, was threatened to have his brains blown out if he did not submit to have his sleigh searched. Other acts of violence have also been committed.

From the Boston Repertory, of Yesterday.

THE PROSPECT.

We say, once more, that the Embargo will not be raised, unless some other plan be substituted, which will be equally fatal to the happiness of America, and equally favourable to the views of France; or unless THE SPIRIT OF THE PEOPLE TRIUMPH OVER THE POLICY OF OUR GOVERNMENT. The last is our only chance of regaining our prosperity.

PORT OF NEWPORT.

ENTERED,

Ship Wm. & Henry, Hudson, Charleston: Sloop Betsey, Childs, New-York.

CLEARED,

Sloop Huntress, Helme, New-York: do. Halcyon, Waldin, ditto; do. Little Rebekah, Carr, Baltimore.

To be Sold at PUBLIC AUCTION,

On TUESDAY the 21st inst. at X o'clock A. M. on the premises, if fair, if not the first fair day after.

THE very valuable Farm belonging to the Subscriber, situated in Portsmouth, about six miles from Newport, containing about 200 Acres of excellent Land. There is on the Farm a young Orchard, Dwelling-House, Barn, Crib, &c. This Farm has the best privilege for manure of any in Portsmouth.—For further particulars and terms, apply to JOHN SLOCUM.

Portsmouth, Feb. 10, 1809.

WE the Subscribers having been by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, appointed commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of *John Bours* jun late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said estate to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend for that purpose, at the office of Gold S. Silliman, on the first Monday in each month during said term.

JOHN MEIN,
GOLD S. SILLIMAN, } *Com'rs.*

Newport, Feb 5, 1809.

THE MOST WORSHIPFUL

Moses Seixas,

GRAND MASTER,

A QUARTERLY Communication of the GRAND LODGE of the State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations, will be holden at Mason's Hall in Providence, on Monday, the 27th instant, at 5 o'clock P. M. of which the Officers and Members of the Grand Lodge, Proxies of Lodges, and all others concerned, are requested to take notice, and give their punctual attendance accordingly.

By Order,

OTIS AMMIDON, *Grand Secretary.*

Providence, Feb. 8, A. L. 5809.

Rhode-Island District, ss.

BY Virtue of a Warrant from the Hon. DAVID LEONARD BARNES Judge of the District Court for the Rhode-Island District;—Notice is hereby given to all persons concerned, that a Libel is filed in said Court by WILLIAM ELLERY, Esq. Collector for the District of Newport, in said Rhode-Island District, against a certain Sloop called the Betsy, of Pawtuxet, her tackle, apparel and furniture.—Also against her Cargo, consisting of Six Hogsheads of Tobacco, six kegs of negro-head Tobacco, forty-five barrels of Prime Pork, one ullage barrel of prime Pork, five barrels of mess Pork, twenty-six barrels of Flour, eight ullage barrels of Flour, one cask of Hams, three barrels of Bread, one ullage barrel of Bread, two boxes and one half box of Tallow Candles, one stone pot of Tea, one box of Bottles, and one small keg of Sugar, Said Sloop, with said Cargo on board, having departed from the Port of Providence, within said Rhode-Island District, without any Clearance or Permit previously obtained from any Officer of the Customs, contrary to the Act of Congress laying an Embargo, and the several Acts supplementary thereto.—And that a Trial will be had upon said Libel, at a special District Court, to be holden at Providence, on the twenty-seventh day of February instant, at X o'clock A. M.

A L S O,

THAT one other Libel is filed in said Court by WILLIAM ELLERY, Esq. Collector of the Port and District of Newport, within said Rhode-Island District, against a certain Schooner, called the Neptune of North Kingstown, her tackle, apparel and furniture.—Also against her Cargo, consisting of Nine Boxes and one Barrel of Havanna Sugar, one Barrel and one bag of Coffee, six straw Hats, and Two Thousand Seven Hundred Bushels of Turks-Island Salt, said Schooner having proceeded from the District of Newport, to some foreign Port or place, contrary to the provisions of an Act of the Congress of the United States, laying an Embargo, and the several Acts supplementary thereto.—And that a Trial will be had on said Libel, at a special District Court to be holden at Providence, on the twenty-seventh day of February inst. at X o'clock in the forenoon of said Day.

WILLIAM PECK, *Marshal.*

February 9, 1809.

Nathaniel Dearborn's
CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

HAS lately been replenished with many valuable and interesting Works; the additions to this Library since the printing of the Catalogue, is about 800 volumes, of which a Catalogue will be shortly issued for the Patrons.

Mr. D. has for sale at the present Subscription price, 1 set of Dr. Rees' Cyclopedia, as far as it is published.—Also, a few setts Rollin's Ancient History, and Blackstone's Commentaries, both new editions.

A few setts of indelible writing Ink for Linen, which is far superior to any other method of marking Linen, for economy, durability, and efficacy.—1 Dollar a sett.

Mr. D. has proposals opened for printing an elegant miniature edition of the following Poetical Works—Cowper's Poems, Milton's Paradise Lost, Young's Night Thoughts, Thompson's Seasons, Akenside's Pleasures of Imagination, Beattie's Minstrel, Falconer's Shipwreck, Goldsmith's Poems, Pleasures of Hope, Pleasures of Memory, Johnson's Poems, Armstrong's Art of Preserving Health, Langhorne's Poems, Gray's Poems, Blair's Grave, Cotton's Vision's, Gay's Fables, Collin's Poems, Lyttleton's Poems, Selections from Burns, Selected American Poems; to be comprised in 14 pocket volumes, each volume to contain 250 pages, printed on a fine vellum paper, and issued to Subscribers monthly; at 75 cents a volume.—Specimen of the type, size and page, may be seen as above.—Also, Proposals are yet kept open for Dufief's French and English Dictionary, 2 vols. at 5 Dollars.

THE BINDING

Of OLD BOOKS is continued to be done, faithfully, neatly, punctually and reasonably.

Newport, Feb. 10, 1809.

TO BE LET,

And possession given on the 25th of March.

THAT pleasantly situated and well improved FARM, late the homestead of *Ludowick Updike*, deceased containing about 350 Acres, adjacent to the Village of Wickford, has two good Orchards thereon standing, and every other convenience necessary. One half of the House only will be Let with the Farm.—For further particulars and terms, apply to ABIGAIL UPDIKE, living on the premises, or to

BENJAMIN SMITH.

North-Kingstown, Feb 8, 1809

NOTICE is hereby given That the Subscriber, Executrix to the last Will and Testament of Col. WILLIAM TEW, late of Newport, deceased, has taken upon herself that trust, and given bonds as the law directs:—And all persons having demands upon the estate of said WILLIAM TEW, deceased, are requested to exhibit the same, and all persons indebted to the said estate, are called upon to make payment to

SARAH TEW, *Executrix.*

Newport, Nov. 25, 1808.

I HEREBY forbid all Persons harbouring or trusting my Wife *Susannah S. Carter*, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this Date. WILLIAM CARTER.

Newport, Feb. 9, 1809.

BONAPARTE'S CAMPAIGNS.

JUST from the press at Boston, and this day received and for Sale at

L. ROUSMANIERE'S

Book and Stationary store, No. 1, Long-Wharf, 4 volumes in 2 boards.—Price 4 Dollars and 50 cents.

CAMPAIGNS of the Armies of France, in Prussia, Saxony and Poland, under the command of His Majesty the Emperor and King, in 1806 and 1807.—Containing three correct and correct Engravings, viz.—Napoleon I. King and Queen of Prussia, and Emperor of Russia. A work destined to record the great events of that memorable era, and the brilliant achievements of the generals, officers and soldiers—Accompanied with biographical notices upon those who fell during that memorable campaign. Also, with historical and military details of the sieges and battles which have signalized the different countries through which the French have just marched their armies. Translated from the French by SAMUEL MACKAY, A. M. Professor of the French Language, Boston.

Also, for sale as above, a more extensive assortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY than usual, and on as liberal terms as at any Store in the United States: BIBLES of every description and price: PRAYER-BOOKS and PSALM-BOOKS, a great variety, both of sizes and prices.—SCHOOL-BOOKS of every kind used in this Vicinity.—ENGLISH and FRENCH DICTIONARIES of every size and price.—GREEK and LATIN SCHOOL BOOKS.—ACCOUNT-BOOKS of almost every species in use, well bound and good paper.—The best quality of all kinds of WRITING and LETTER PAPER &c. &c.—All which will be sold as cheap as at any Store in America.

MAJOR CAMPBELL's TRIAL.

A few more Copies of this highly interesting pamphlet, are just received, and for sale as above.

Newport, Feb. 3 1809.

India Cottons.

Just received and for Sale at No. 104 *Thames-Street, corner of the Old Church Lane, by*

James Hammond,

A LARGE Assortment of INDIA COTTONS from 3 to 5 quarters wide, some of which are very fine and suitable for Sheeting, Shirting, &c. &c.—*Likewise*, A New Supply of DRY GOODS generally, in addition to his former stock of English and India Goods, all of which will be sold cheap.

Newport, Jan 30, 1809.

John F Townsend & Co

No. 123, *Thames-street, Front of Capt. James Perry's.*

HAVE just received an additional supply of GOODS suited to the present and approaching season, which they offer for sale on the lowest terms, among which are:—India Cottons, calico Furniture Checks, Bombazes, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Brown Canvas, fine cambric Handkerchiefs, scarlet and crimson tabby Velvets, ladies and gentlemen's white, slate and black English silk Hose, long and short beaver Gloves black Sattin, large cotton fancy Shawls, black Scarlet Bombazet, pelice Fancies, a few pieces very fine Irish Linens, Muffs and Tippets, &c.—Also for Sale, a handsome assortment of real Sapphire Jewels, blue, brown, corn, Nottle green and drab Broadcloths and Cassimeres, which from their prices, cannot fail to please those in want

Newport, Sept 20, 1808.

Solomon Townsend & Co

No. 157 *Thames street.*

HAVE just received their supply of Fall and Winter GOODS, which they offer for Sale on the most reasonable terms.

Newport, Sept 20, 1808.

Jacob & Joshua Lopez,

Offer for Sale at their Store No. 5, *the North side of Washington-square and next door to the Long Wharf:—The following articles of GROCERY, warranted to be genuine:—*

Pipes Cognac Brandy.
Jamaica Spirits.
St. Croix Rum.
Madeira Wine, of a particular kind.
Lisbon Ditto.
Tenerille Ditto.
Constantia Ditto.
Malaga Ditto.
Claret Ditto.
Molasses.
Hyson, Hyson-skin, Souchong and Bohea Teas.
Loaf, Lump, Powdered, Clay'd and Muscavado Sugar.
West-India and Batavia Coffee.
Pimento, Pepper, Currants Raisins.
Chocolate, Almonds, Ginger.
London Mustard, Hard Soap.
Also, 800 wt of Bees Wax.
And other Articles usually called for in the Grocery Line.

Those who are desirous of purchasing Groceries of the first Quality, are requested to call at their Store, where the smallest favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, January 7, 1809.

WE the Subscribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, appointed Commissioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors against the estate of *Silas Gardner*, late of Newport, Merchant, deceased, represented insolvent, hereby give notice, that six months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of said deceased to bring in and prove their respective claims, and that we will attend at our respective dwelling houses for that purpose

FRANCIS MAYBONE, JOHN MUNN, WILLIAM ENNIS } *Com'rs.*

All persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment to

THOMAS TOWNSEND, *Admr.*

Newport, Dec. 12, 1808.

Sale at Auction.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15*th of February next at XI o'clock A. M if fair, if not the first fair day after, will be sold at Auction, by order of the Administrator on the estate of Silas D. Tisdale, of Taunton, deceased.*

THE Schooner POLLY & NANCY as she now lies at Gardner's Wharf.—Conditions at time of Sale.

SILAS DEAN, *Auc'r.*

Newport Jan. 28 1809.

Sales at Auction.

On MONDAY, the 13*th of February, at X o'clock A. M. will be sold at Auction, at the Store of the late Mr.* JOHN C. SCOTT.

A VARIETY of English and French GOODS, consisting of Lutestrings, Satins, Ribbons, Muslins, Calicoes, &c.—*Also*, Some Valuable Books.—Conditions at time of Sale.

SILAS DEAN, *Auc'r.*

Newport, Feb. 3, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons who have demands, or unsettled Accounts with the late Firm of *GARDNER & DEAN*, or *SILAS DEAN*, are requested to call on the Subscriber and settle the same and those indebted are requested to make payment, as the Accounts must be closed.

SILAS DEAN.

Newport. Jan. 28, 1809.

Stephen Deblois,

HAS on hand an Assortment of Broadcloths, Coatings, Plains, Kerseymeres, &c &c which he will dispose of on short credit, much lower than the Embargo prices.—Those who have unsettled Accounts with the Estate of his late Father, are called on for the last time for adjustment.

Newport Feb 4, 1809.

William Douglass,

At the Head of Broad-Street.

HAS just received 1000 wt. clean Red Clover Seed; 100 bushels Heard's seed 100 do. Braden's Seed.—The above Seeds are new and clean, and will be Sold cheap for Cash.

Newport Feb. 2, 1809.

WILLIAM HELME,

Respectfully informs his Friends, and the public in general.

THAT he has taken the HOUSE lately occupied by Mr. *Oliver Vose*, near the State-House, where Ladies and Gentlemen will be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging; and select Parties, or Clubs, provided with Dinner, at short notice, and upon the most reasonable terms.—Those who may please to favor him with their company, may rely upon every possible attention, and the best of accommodations.

☞ Horses and Chaises to Let, and Stabling for Horses, &c. on application as above.

Newport, Feb 3, 1809.

THE Subscriber has been appointed by the Court of Probate for the town of Middletown, Administrator on the estate of TRUSTUM DEVOL, late of said Town, deceased, represented insolvent, and has given bond as the law directs.—All persons having any demands against said estate, are requested to exhibit them for settlement, and those indebted, to make immediate payment to JAMES CHASE, *Adm'r.*

Middletown 4th of 2d mo. 1809.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of *Ray Bliven*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, mariner, are hereby notified to appear, if they see fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at East-Greenwich, on the fourth Monday of February next, and shew cause if any they have, why his Petition for the benefit of an Act made June A. D. 1756, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry:*

Newport, Jan. 27, 1809.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of *Josiah Clarke*, of New-Shoreham, in the county of Newport, Trader, are hereby notified to appear at the General Assembly, to be holden at East-Greenwich in the county of Kent, on the fourth Monday of February next, if they think fit, and shew cause if any they have, why his Petition for the benefit of an act, made June 1756, for the relief of insolvent debtors should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Newport, Jan. 21, 1809.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of *Joshua Pearce*, jun. of North Kingstown, in the county of Washington, mariner, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at East Greenwich, on the fourth Monday of February instant, and shew cause if any they have why his Petition for the benefit of an act made June 1756, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Newport, Feb. 2 1809.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of *Oliver Gardner*, of North Kingstown, in the county of Washington, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at East-Greenwich, on the fourth Monday of February instant, and shew cause if any they have why his Petition for the benefit of an Act made June 1756, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Newport, Feb. 2, 1809.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE

On the most reasonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the first quality: Molasses by the gallon; coarse and Blown Salt by the bushel: Ginger and Pearl-Ash by retail.—Also Mystic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound: Malt by the bushel or smaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the bushel: Coal by the bushel.—*Also*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay, suitable for Ovens.

Newport, December 31, 1808.

Henry Y. Cranston & Co

Respectfully inform the Public

THAT they have on hand a variety of GROCERIES, which they would dispose of for cash or approved credit, among which are the following, viz:—Three Hogsheads sweet flavoured high 3d proof Antigua Rum, 3 Do. 2d ditto; 3 Hogsheads Molasses; 6 Pipes Gin; 25 barrels Superfine Flour, of a superior inspection: 20 kegs Ginger; 6 barrels Havanna Sugar; 300 wt. Loa Sugar; 250 wt best English Starch; 14 grofs spice Bitters; 8 chests Souchong Tea; 20 reams Foolscap Paper; 100 do. brown ditto; 1000 wt. Cordage: 12 dozen Bedcords; 4 bags Pepper; 3 do Pimento; 10 packs Cassia: 25 barrels Cider, of an excellent quality; 8 Hogsheads St. Kitts 2d 3d and 4th proof Rum; 30 quintals Cod Fish: 6 bags Coffee.—*Also*, To Let, and possession given immediately, a Dwelling-House, situated on a very pleasant part of Easton's Point, with every accommodation necessary to render it convenient for a small family.—For further particulars, inquire at their Store, No. 15, Market-Square.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1808.

Cheap New Goods.

Peter P. Remington,

No. 114 *Thames-Street.*

INFORMS his Friends, and the public in general, that he has recently received and is now exposing for sale, an excellent and extensive Assortment of English India, and French Goods, calculated for the present and approaching season, which he is determined to sell remarkably cheap.

Newport, Nov 4 1808

New and Cheap Goods.

Harvey Sessions, & Co.

No. 125 *Thames-Street.*

HAVE just received their Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of almost every article usually called for in a Dry Goods Store, which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices, for Cash or approved credit

Newport Nov 4, 1808

THE Subscriber has for Sale at his Store, on Wickham's Wharf, Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR, of the first quality, by the single Barrel or larger Quantity.

THOMAS WICKHAM.

Newport, Jan. 20, 1809.

NOTICE.

COUNTRY Produce will be taken in Payment for Boots, Shoes, and Groceries, at the Store of C. COGGESHALL No. 144. Thames street.—Who has for Sale a Quantity of SHRUB.

Newport, Jan. 20, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given That MARY WANTON of Newport, sole Executrix of the last Will and Testament of *Stephen Arnault Wanton*, late of said Newport, mariner, deceased, hath taken upon herself that trust and given bonds as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased, are requested to exhibit them, as well as all persons indebted to make payment to the Subscriber, who is legally authorized by letter of Attorney from said Executrix, to conduct the Administration upon said estate

THOMAS DENNIS.

Newport, January 6, 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given, That LUCY LYON has been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Administratrix upon the estate of WILLIAM LYON, jun. late of said Newport, mariner, deceased, and has given bonds as the law directs. All persons having any demands upon the estate of said deceased, are requested to exhibit them, as well as all persons indebted, to make payment to the Subscribers, who are legally authorized by letters of Attorney from said Administratrix, to conduct the Administration upon said estate.

JOHN EARL jun.
STEPHEN CAHOONE.

Newport, August 6, 1808.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of *Enoch Lewis*, of New-Shoreham, in the county of Newport, cordwainer, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at East Greenwich, on the fourth Monday of February next, and shew cause if any they have, why his Petition for the benefit of an Act made June, A. D. 1756, for the relief of Insolvent debtors, should not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Newport, Jan. 21, 1809.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of *Patience Stoddard*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, widow, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Assembly to be holden at East-Greenwich, on the fourth Monday of February next, and shew cause (if any they have) why her petition for the benefit of an act made June 1756, for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, should not be granted

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry*

Newport, Jan. 23, 1809.

Earl & Allston,

At their Store, on Handy's Wharf, Newport,

HAVE received by late arrivals from Liverpool, an extensive supply of Canes, brass and wood Compasses, Telescopes, considering their assortment very complete, and have constantly on hand:—

Superfine Flour of the most approved brands.
Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, } Various Sizes.
Stoves and Camboofes, }
Greene's Anchors.
Linseed and Lamp Oil.
Paints of different colours.
Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Rosin.
Bunting and ready-made Colours.
Sheathing Paper.
Spikes and Nails assorted.
Hooks and Thimbles

Together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery necessary for the equipment of vessels which they offer for sale on liberal terms.—Orders from distant customers shall meet with due attention

Also, just received and for sale

Swede's Iron of the following sizes, by the Ton or less:—1½ and 2 inch flat; 1 inch, 7-8, 5-8 and 7-8 square; do. do do do round Ditto.

Newport, Sept. 19, 1808.

Saunders Breese,

No. 1, *Handy's Wharf, keeps constantly for sale.*

FRESH Superfine FLOUR selected for private families, of the most approved brands.—He has now in store, 100 barrels New-York superfine and 150 ditto Alexandria Ditto which he offers at moderate prices and liberal credit.

Newport March 22 1808.

Daniel Sheldon,

Respectfully informs his friends and the public in general,

THAT he continues the Lumber business as formerly, at his old Stand on Sherburne's Wharf, where he offers for Sale, a variety of Lumber of the first quality, and at the lowest prices.—the smallest favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, July 15, 1808.

TO BE LET,

When Possession may be had.

THE Large DWELLING HOUSE, lately occupied by Gen. READ, being on the lower part of Thames-Street, with the Coach-House, Stable, and other premises thereto belonging.—For particulars and terms apply to

SAMUEL ELAM.

Dec. 12, 1808.

TO BE LET,

And possession given the 15*th inst.*

THAT House and Shop in Thames-Street, No. 119, now occupied by *Nathaniel Nason.*—Apply to

GEORGE CHAMPLIN.

Newport, October 1, 1808.

TO LET,

And possession given the 10*th of December,*

THAT large and commodious Dwelling-House and half the Garden adjoining, in Thames-Street, answering for two families, lately occupied by *James Munroe* —Apply to EDWARD EASTON.

Newport, Nov. 22 1808.

VALUABLE ESTATES.

THE Subscriber offers for Sale his ESTATES, consisting of the West Ferry, &c. situated on Jamestown, and the Dwelling-House he now occupies, situated on the Long-Wharf, in Newport.—For further particulars, apply to JOHN C. ALMY.

Newport, January 13, 1809.

TO LET,

THAT commodious HOUSE with two Shops in front, which was improved by the late Col. WILLIAM TEW deceased.—Said Shops are the best stands for business in Newport. The House has every convenience, having a well of water, a good cellar, and is in good repair.—For further particulars inquire of

ABRAHAM TILLEY or
WILLIAM TEW.

Newport, Dec. 2, 1808.

TO BE LET,

And immediate possession given,

THAT large, commodious, and well-finished new Store, with a room adjoining fifteen feet square, in which there is a convenient fire place, situated in Thames-Street, next north of Mr. Silas Dean's.—For terms apply to the Subscriber.

PAUL M. MUMFORD.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1808.

FOR SALE,

And immediate possession given.

THE pleasantly situated DWELLING-HOUSE and Lot of Land, No. 212, Thames-Street.—The Lot is about 74 feet front, and extends back 420 feet.—For further particulars and terms, (which are liberal) apply to HENRY BULL.

☞ The above HOUSE, if not Sold by the 1st of March next, will then be to Let.

Newport, Jan. 27, 1809.

TO LET,

THE Large and commodious Shop, No. 107, Thames-Street, lately occupied by J. Munroe, & Co. which from its many advantages, renders it a complete stand for business.—Apply to

SAMUEL F. GARDNER.

Newport, Dec. 2, 1808.

BONAPARTE's CAMPAIGNS.

JUST from the preſs at Boſton, and this day received and for ſale at

L. ROUSMANIERE's

Book and STATIONARY Store, No. 1. Long-Wharf, 4 volumes in 2 boards—Price 4 Dollars and 50 cents

CAMPAIGNS of the Armies of France, in Pruſſia, Saxony and Poland, under the command of His Majeſty the Emperor and King, in 1806 and 1807.—Containing three elegant and correct Engravings, viz.—Napoleon I. King and Queen of Pruſſia, and Emperor of Ruſſia. A work deſtined to record the great events of that memorable æra, and the brilliant achievements of the generals, officers and ſoldiers—Accompanied with biographical notices upon thoſe who fell during that memorable campaign. Alſo, with hiſtorical and military details of the ſieges and battles which have ſignalized the different countries through which the French have juſt marched their armies. Tranſlated from the French by SAMUEL MACKAY, A. M. Profeſſor of the French Language, Boſton.

Alſo, for ſale as above, a more extenſive aſſortment of BOOKS and STATIONARY than uſual, and on as liberal terms as at any Store in the United States: BIBLES of every deſcription and price: PRAYER-BOOKS and PSLAM-BOOKS, a great variety, both of ſizes and prices.—SCHOOL-BOOKS of every kind uſed in this Vicinity.—ENGLISH and FRENCH DICTIONARIES of every ſize and price.—GREEK and LATIN SCHOOL BOOKS.—ACCOUNT-BOOKS of almoſt every ſpecies in uſe, well bound and good paper.—The beſt quality of all kinds of WRITING and LETTER PAPER, &c. &c.—All which will be ſold as cheap as at any Store in America.

MAJOR CAMPBELL's TRIAL.

A few more Copies of this highly intereſting pamphlet, are juſt received, and for ſale as above.

Newport, Feb. 3, 1809.

India Cottons.

Juſt received and for Sale at No. 104 *Thames-Street, corner of the Old Church Lane, by*

James Hammond,

A LARGE Aſſortment of INDIA COTTONS, from 3 to 5 quarters wide, ſome of which are very fine and ſuitable for Sheeting, Shirting, &c. &c.—*Likewiſe*, A New Supply of DRY GOODS generally, in addition to his former ſtock of Engliſh and India Goods, all of which will be ſold cheap.

Newport, Jan 20, 1809.

John F Townſend & Co

No. 123, *Thames-ſtreet, Front of Capt. James Perry's.*

HAVE juſt received an additional ſupply of GOODS ſuited to the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which they offer for ſale on the loweſt terms, among which are:—India Cottons, cotton ſhirting, flannels, baizes, Broadcloths, Caſſimeres, fine linen Cambric, fine cambric Handkerchiefs, black and crimſon tabby Velvets, ladies and gentlemen's white, ſtate and black Engliſh ſilk Hoſe, long and habit beaver Gloves black Sattin, cotton armlets, large cotton fancy ſhawls, black and white Crape, ſcarlet Bombazet, pelice Flannels, a few pieces very fine Iriſh Linens, Muffs and Tippets, &c.—Alſo or Sale, a handſome aſſortment of real Superfine black, blue, brown, corbeau, bottle green and drab Broadcloths and Caſſimeres, which from their prices, cannot fail to pleaſe thoſe in want.

Newport, Sept 30, 1808.

Solomon Townſend & Co

No. 157 *Thames ſtreet.*

HAVE juſt received their ſupply of Fall and Winter GOODS, which they offer for Sale on the moſt reaſonable terms.

Newport, Sept 30, 1808.

Jacob & Joſhua Lopez,

Offer for Sale at their Store No. 5, *the North ſide of Waſhington-ſquare and next door to Mr. Charles Feke:—The following articles of GROCERY, warranted to be genuine:—*

BEST Cogniac Brandy.
Jamaica Spirits.
St. Croix Rum.
Madeira Wine, of a particular kind.
Liſbon Ditto.
Teneriffe Ditto.
Conſtantia Ditto.
Malaga Ditto.
Claret Ditto.
Molaſſes.
Hyſon, Hyſon-ſkin, Souchong and Bohea Teas.
Loaf, Lump, Powdered, Clay'd and Muſcavado Sugar.
Weſt-India and Batavia Coffee.
Pimento, Pepper, Currants Raiſins.
Chocolate, Almonds, Ginger.
London Muſtard, Hard Soap.
Alſo, 800 wt. of Bees Wax.
And other Articles uſually called for in the Grocery Line.

Thoſe who are deſirous of purchaſing Groceries of the firſt Quality, are requeſted to call at their Store, where the ſmalleſt favours will be gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, January 7, 1809.

WE the Subſcribers being by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, appointed Commiſſioners to receive and examine the claims of the creditors againſt the eſtate of *John C. Scott*, late of Newport, Merchant, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, hereby give notice, that ſix months from the date hereof are allowed to the creditors of ſaid eſtate to bring in and prove their reſpective claims, and that we will attend at our reſpective dwellings for that purpoſe

FRANCIS MALBONE
JOHN MEIN
WILLIAM ENNIS } *Com'rs.*

All perſons indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment to

THOMAS TOWNSEND, *Admr.*

Newport, Dec. 12, 1808.

Sale at Auction.

On WEDNESDAY, the 15*th of February next, at XI o'clock A. M. if fair, if not the firſt fair day after, will be ſold at Auction, by order of the Adminiſtrator on the eſtate of Silas D. Tisdale, of Taunton, deceaſed.*

THE Schooner POLLY & NANCY as ſhe now lies at Gardner's Wharf.—Conditions at time of Sale.

SILAS DEAN, *Auc'r.*

Newport Jan. 28 1809.

Sales at Auction.

On MONDAY, the 13*th of February, at X o'clock A. M. will be ſold at Auction, at the Store of the late Mr. JOHN C. SCOTT.*

A VARIETY of Engliſh and French GOODS, conſiſting of Luteſtrings, Sattins, Ribbons, Muſlins, Calicoes, &c.—*Alſo*, Some Valuable Books.—Conditions at time of Sale.

SILAS DEAN, *Auc'r.*

Newport, Feb. 3, 1809.

NOTICE.

ALL Perſons who have demands, or unſettled Accounts with the late Firm of *GARDNER & DEAN*, or *SILAS DEAN*, are requeſted to call on the Subſcriber and ſettle the ſame and thoſe indebted are requeſted to make payment, as the Accounts muſt be cloſed.

SILAS DEAN.

Newport, Jan. 28, 1809.

Stephen Deblois,

HAS on hand an Aſſortment of Broadcloths, Coatings, Plains, Kerſeymeres, &c. &c. which he will diſpoſe of on ſhort credit, much lower than the Embargo prices.—Thoſe who have unſettled Accounts with the Eſtate of his late Father, are called on for the laſt time for adjuſtment.

Newport Feb 4, 1809.

William Douglaſs,

At the Head of Broad-Street.

HAS juſt received 1000 wt. clean Red Clover Seed; 100 buſhels Heard's Seed 100 do. Burden's Seed.—The above Seeds are new and clean, and will be Sold cheap for Caſh.

Newport Feb. 2, 1809.

WILLIAM HELME,

Reſpectfully informs his Friends, and the public in general.

THAT he has taken the HOUSE lately occupied by Mr. *Oliver Varse*, near the State-Houſe, where Ladies and Gentlemen will be accommodated with Boarding and Lodging; and ſelect Parties, or Clubs, provided with Dinner, at ſhort notice, and upon the moſt reaſonable terms.—Thoſe who may pleaſe to favor him with their company, may rely upon every poſſible attention, and the beſt of accommodations.

☞ Horſes and Chaiſes to Let, and Stabling for Horſes, &c. on application as above.

Newport, Feb. 3, 1809.

THE Subſcriber has been appointed by the Court of Probate for the town of Middletown, Adminiſtrator on the eſtate of TRUSTUM DEVOL, late of ſaid Town, deceaſed, repreſented inſolvent, and has given bond as the law directs.—All perſons having any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to exhibit them for ſettlement, and thoſe indebted, to make immediate payment to JAMES CHASE, *Adm'r.*

Middletown 4th of 2d mo. 1809.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of *Ray Bliven*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, mariner, are hereby notified to appear, if they ſee fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Eaſt-Greenwich, on the fourth Monday of February next, and ſhew cauſe if any they have, why his Petition for the benefit of an Act made June A. D. 1756, for the relief of Inſolvent Debtors, ſhould not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry:*

Newport, Jan. 27, 1809.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of *Josiah Clarke*, of New-Shoreham, in the county of Newport, Trader, are hereby notified to appear at the General Aſſembly, to be holden at Eaſt-Greenwich in the county of Kent, on the fourth Monday of February next, if they think fit, and ſhew cauſe if any they have, why his Petition for the benefit of an act, made June 1756, for the relief of inſolvent debtors ſhould not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Newport, Jan. 21, 1809.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of *Joſhua Pearce*, jun. of North Kingſtown, in the county of Waſhington, mariner, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Eaſt-Greenwich, on the fourth Monday of February inſtant, and ſhew cauſe if any they have why his Petition for the benefit of an act made June 1756, for the relief of Inſolvent Debtors, ſhould not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Newport, Feb. 2 1809.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of *Oliver Gardner*, of South Kingſtown, in the county of Waſhington, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Eaſt-wich, on the fourth Monday of February inſtant, and ſhew cauſe if any they have why his Petition for the benefit of an Act, made June 1756, for the relief of Inſolvent Debtors ſhould not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Newport, Feb. 2, 1809.

Godfrey Wenwood,

HAS FOR SALE

On the moſt reaſonable Terms.

A QUANTITY of Ship and Cabin Bread; Alexandria and New-York Flour of the firſt quality; Molaſſes by the gallon; coarſe and blown Salt by the buſhel; Ginger and Pearl-Aſh by retail.—Alſo Myſtic Tyle by the dozen, and Philadelphia Bricks by the hundred.

Hops by the pound; Malt by the buſhel or ſmaller quantity; Wheat Bran by the buſhel; Coal by the buſhel.—*Alſo*, A quantity of Bricks and Tile, made of Pipe Clay, ſuitable for Ovens.

Newport, December 31, 1808.

Henry Y. Cranſton & Co

Reſpectfully inform the Public

THAT they have on hand a variety of GROCERIES, which they would diſpoſe of for caſh or approved credit, among which are the following, viz:—Three Hogſheads ſweet flavoured high 3d proof Antigua Rum, 3 Do. 24 ditto; 3 Hogſheads Molaſſes; 6 Pipes Gin; 25 barrels ſuperfine Flour, of a ſuperior inſpection; 20 kegs Ginger; 6 barrels Havanna Sugar; 300 wt. Loa Sugar; 250 wt. beſt Engliſh Starch; 14 groſs ſpice Bitters; 8 cheſts Souchong Tea; 20 reams Foolſcap Paper; 100 do. brown ditto; 1000 wt. Cordage; 12 dozen Bedcords; 4 bags Pepper; 3 do Pimento; 10 packs Caſſia; 25 barrels Cider, of an excellent quality; 8 Hogſheads St. Kitts 2d 3d and 4th proof Rum; 30 quintals Cod Fiſh; 6 bags Coffee.—*Alſo*, To Let, and poſſeſſion given immediately, a Dwelling-Houſe, ſituated on a very pleaſant part of Eaſton's Point, with every accommodation neceſſary to render it convenient for a ſmall family.—For further particulars, inquire at their Store, No. 15, Market-Square.

Newport, Nov. 11, 1808.

Cheap New Goods.

Peter P. Remington,

No. 114 *Thames-Street.*

INFORMS his Friends, and the public in general, that he has recently received and is now expoſing for ſale, an excellent and extenſive Aſſortment of Engliſh, India, and French Goods, calculated for the preſent and approaching ſeaſon, which he is determined to ſell remarkably cheap.

Newport, Nov 4 1808

New and Cheap Goods.

Harvey Seſſions, & Co.

No. 125 *Thames-Street.*

HAVE juſt received their Aſſortment of Fall and Winter Goods, conſiſting of almoſt every article uſually called for in a Dry Goods Store, which they are determined to ſell at the moſt reduced prices, for Caſh or approved credit

Newport Nov 4, 1808

THE Subſcriber has for Sale at his Store, on Wickham's Wharf, Philadelphia Superfine FLOUR, of the firſt quality, by the ſingle Barrel or larger Quantity.

THOMAS WICKHAM.

Newport, Jan. 20, 1809.

NOTICE.

COUNTRY Produce will be taken in Payment for Boots, Shoes, and Groceries, at the Store of C. COGGESHALL No. 144. Thames ſtreet.—Who has for Sale a Quantity of SHRUB.

Newport, Jan. 20, 1809.

NOTICE is hereby given That MARY WANTON of Newport, ſole Executrix of the laſt Will and Teſtament of *Stephen Ayrault Wanton*, late of ſaid Newport, mariner, deceaſed, hath taken upon herſelf that truſt and given bonds as the law directs. All perſons having demands upon the eſtate of ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them, as well as all perſons indebted to make payment to the Subſcriber, who is legally authorized by letter of Attorney from ſaid Executrix, to conduct the Adminiſtration upon ſaid eſtate

THOMAS DENNIS.

Newport, January 6, 1808.

NOTICE is hereby given, That LUCY LYON has been appointed by the Hon. Court of Probate for the town of Newport, Adminiſtratrix upon the eſtate of WILLIAM LYON, jun. late of ſaid Newport, mariner, deceaſed, and has given bonds as the law directs. All perſons having any demands upon the eſtate of ſaid deceaſed, are requeſted to exhibit them, as well as all perſons indebted, to make payment to the Subſcribers, who are legally authorized by letters of Attorney from ſaid Adminiſtratrix, to conduct the Adminiſtration upon ſaid eſtate.

JOHN EARL jun.
STEPHEN CAHOONE.

Newport, August 6, 1808.

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of *Enoch Lewis*, of New-Shoreham, in the county of Newport, cordwainer, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Eaſt-Greenwich, on the fourth Monday of February next, and ſhew cauſe if any they have, why his Petition for the benefit of an Act made June, A. D. 1756, for the relief of Inſolvent debtors, ſhould not be granted.

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry.*

Newport, Jan. 21, 1809.

State of Rhode-Island and Providence Plantations.

THE Creditors of *Patience Stoddard*, of Newport, in the county of Newport, widow, are hereby notified to appear, if they think fit, at the General Aſſembly to be holden at Eaſt-Greenwich, on the fourth Monday of February next, and ſhew cauſe (if any they have) why her petition for the benefit of an act made June 1756, for the relief of Inſolvent Debtors, ſhould not be granted

THOMAS PECKHAM, *Dep. Sec'ry*

Newport, Jan. 23, 1809.

Earl & Allſton,

At their Store, on Handy's Wharf, Newport,

HAVE received by late arrivals from Liverpool, an extenſive ſupply of Charts, braſs and wood Compaſſes, Telescopes, &c rendering their aſſortment very complete; and have conſtantly on hand:—

Superfine Flour of the moſt approved brands.
Bar, Rod and Hoop Iron, } Various Sizes.
Stoves and Camboofles, }
Greene's Anchors. }
Linſeed and Lamp Oil.
Paints of different colours.
Tar, Pitch, Turpentine and Roſin.
Bunting and ready-made Colours.
Sheathing Paper.
Spikes and Nails aſſorted.
Hooks and Thimbles.

Together with all the articles of Ship Chandlery neceſſary for the equipment of veſſels, which they offer for ſale on liberal terms.—Orders from diſtant cuſtomers ſhall meet with due attention.

Alſo, juſt received and for ſale

Swede's Iron of the following ſizes, by the Ton or leſs:—1½ and 2 inch flat; 1 inch, 7-8, 5-8 7-8 ſquare; do. do do do round Ditto.

Newport, Sept. 19, 1808.

Saunders Breeſe,

No. 1, *Handy's Wharf, keeps conſtantly for ſale.*

FRESH Superfine FLOUR ſelected for private families, of the moſt approved brands.—He has now in ſtore, 100 barrels New-York ſuperfine and 150 ditto Alexandria Ditto which he offers at moderate prices and liberal credit.

Newport March 22 1808.

Daniel Sheldon,

Reſpectfully informs his friends and the public in general,

THAT he continues the Lumber buſineſs as formerly, at his old ſtand on Sherburne's Wharf, where he offers for Sale, a variety of Lumber of the firſt quality, and at the loweſt prices.—the ſmalleſt favours gratefully acknowledged.

Newport, July 15, 1808.

TO BE LET,

When Poſſeſſion may be had.

THE Large DWELLING HOUSE, lately occupied by Gen. READ, being on the lower part of Thames-Street, with the Coach-Houſe, Stable, and other premiſes thereto belonging.—For particulars and terms apply to

SAMUEL ELAM.

Dec. 12, 1808.

TO BE LET,

And poſſeſſion given the 15*th inſt.*

THAT Houſe and Shop in Thames-Street, No. 119, now occupied by *Nathaniel Nason.*—Apply to

GEORGE CHAMPLIN.

Newport, October 1, 1808.

TO LET,

And poſſeſſion given the 10*th of December,*

THAT large and commodious Dwelling-Houſe and half the Garden adjoining, in Thames-Street, anſwering for two families, lately occupied by *James Munroe*—Apply to EDWARD EASTON.

Newport, Nov. 22 1808.

VALUABLE ESTATES.

THE Subſcriber offers for Sale his ESTATES, conſiſting of the Weſt Ferry, &c. ſituated on Jamestown, and the Dwelling-Houſe he now occupies, ſituated on the Long-Wharf, in Newport.—For further particulars, apply to JOHN C. ALMY.

Newport, January 13, 1809.

TO LET,

THAT commodious HOUSE with two Shops in front, which was improved by the late Col. WILLIAM TEW deceaſed.—Said Shops are the beſt ſtands for buſineſs in Newport. The Houſe has every convenience, having a well of water, a good cellar, and is in good repair.—For further particulars inquire of

ABRAHAM TILLEY or
WILLIAM TEW.

Newport, Dec. 2, 1808.

TO BE LET,

And immediate poſſeſſion given,

THAT large, commodious, and well-finiſhed new Store, with a room adjoining fifteen feet ſquare, in which there is a convenient fire place, ſituated in Thames-Street, next north of Mr. Silas Dean's.—For terms apply to the Subſcriber.

PAUL M. MUMFORD.

Newport, Sept. 30, 1808.

FOR SALE,

And immediate poſſeſſion given.

THE pleaſantly ſituated DWELLING-HOUSE and Lot of Land, No. 212, Thames-Street.—The Lot is about 74 feet front, and extends back 420 feet.—For further particulars and terms, (which are liberal) apply to HENRY BULL.

☞ The above HOUSE, if not ſold by the 1ſt of March next, will then be to Let.

Newport, Jan. 27, 1809.

TO LET,

THE Large and commodious Shop, No. 107, Thames-Street, lately occupied by J. Munroe, & Co. which from its many advantages, renders it a complete ſtand for buſineſs.—Apply to

SAMUEL F. GARDNER.

Newport, Dec. 2, 1808.